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No. 31

WEEK ENDING AUG. 4, 1961

New Defense Funds Approved

Page 1333

**Foreign
Aid
Lobbies**

Page 1353

**Truth
in
Lending**

Page 1351

Bills Reported

**Manpower, Youth Training
Senate Defense Education Act
Mexican Farm Labor Act**

Pages 1358-66

***Battle Looms for President
Over U.S. Trade Policy***

Page 1347

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VOL. XIX
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CONTENTS

Page

Congressional score	ii
in	1333
ical	1352
s Of ropriations	1357
ittee up	1358
ed The ol	1367
c Laws — Introduced	1368
e Vote s	1372
e Vote	1376
in ess	iv

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 4, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Reported 7/6/61	Reported 7/31/61	
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Underway		
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61 Passed 6/26/61 PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Reported 7/25/61
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Reported 7/22/61	Passed 7/27/61	Reported 7/17/61 Passed 7/26/61 To President
Mutual Security (S 1983) (HR 8400)	Ordered Reported		Reported 7/24/61 Debate Underway
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)		Hearings Completed	
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61 PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights (S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4)			
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed		
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61 PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61	Passed 7/1/61	Reported 7/1/61
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61 PL 87-70 6/30/61

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CONGRESS ACTS SWIFTLY ON PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE REQUESTS

Acting with speed reminiscent of wartime, Congress gave final approval in less than a week's time to the military manpower buildup and procurement authorization bills requested by President Kennedy in his July 25 address to the nation on the Berlin crisis. (Weekly Report p. 1303) At the same time, the fiscal 1962 defense appropriations bill moved through the Senate with the President's additional money requests approved in full and an unsolicited \$774 million added for long-range bombers. The bill goes to conference, where House conferees are expected to agree readily to most of the increased funds, which had been submitted after the House passed the appropriations bill.

Democratic and Republican leaders said the rapid, near-unanimous Congressional action was intended to demonstrate to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev that the U.S. Congress and people fully backed the President in meeting any challenges to allied rights in West Berlin.

The President's requests were generally interpreted as pointing to use of conventional weapons if needed to meet the Communist threat in Berlin. Some Republicans questioned whether the stress on conventional weapons, both in the Administration's public statements and in its military requests, might not tend to dilute the threat of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. Administration sources warned that NATO conventional arms strength should not be underrated and that the use of atomic weapons on the battlefield was not precluded if needed. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and West German Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, following a July 31 meeting in the Pentagon, issued a communique calling attention to their "complete agreement" on the need to "increase and modernize the nuclear potential of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" in addition to improving non-nuclear armaments.

The first impact of the Administration's military program appeared in the Air Force's Aug. 1 announcement that it had alerted 71 Reserve and Air National Guard units for "possible" call up. The Air Force July 31 announced that four bases scheduled to be closed would be kept open indefinitely because of orders to prolong use of the B-47 long-range bomber. (The bases: MacDill, at Tampa, Fla.; Chennault, at Lake Charles, La.; Laughlin at Del Rio, Texas; and Donaldson, at Centreville, S.C.) The Navy July 31 said it would restore to the active fleet some 40 ships in "mothball" storage.

All indications, however, pointed toward a generally slow increase in the draft and call up of Reserves with the nature of the developing Berlin crisis the deciding factor in whether the President took full advantage of his new authority to increase the Armed Forces.

Seemingly contradictory reports emanated from the Soviet Union. Presidential Disarmament Adviser John J. McCloy, who was visiting at Khrushchev's villa at the Black Sea at the time of President Kennedy's address to the nation, returned to Washington July 30 at the President's request to report directly on his talks with the Soviet Premier. Khrushchev was reportedly angered

when he first heard the content of the President's speech, but later stressed the need for negotiations. The latter tone appeared to have carried into his Aug. 2 discussions with Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani, another Moscow visitor, whose associates reported Khrushchev as saying in regard to Berlin, "We believe that there will be no war. A German peace treaty is necessary, and so are negotiations."

(The Moscow disarmament talks between the U.S. and Soviet Union were broken off July 29 but set to resume early in September. Weekly Report p. 1264).

In Berlin, the East German Communist government made efforts to halt the rising Westward flow of refugees which topped 30,000 in July to reach its highest point since the 1953 rebellion in East Germany. At the same time, pressure was placed on the 80,000 East Berliners who work in Western sectors of the city to give up their jobs and go to work in the Communist section of Berlin.

West Berliners who welcomed the assurances of support in President Kennedy's July 25 speech were upset by a July 30 statement of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), in response to a question on a TV interview, that West Berlin's role as a refugee escape hatch from East Germany might be a point to be negotiated with the Communists. He said the West would not be making much of a concession because the East Germans could close their borders at any time without violating any treaty right. Fulbright's statement was attacked in West Berlin papers while Neues Deutschland, official organ of the East German Communist party, praised him for his "realistic understanding."

MANPOWER BUILDUP

Congress July 31 completed action on a bill (S J Res 120) giving the President the discretionary authority he had requested to call up 250,000 members of the Ready Reserves for a period of up to 12 months and to extend the tours of duty of personnel on active duty with the Armed Forces, also for a period of up to 12 months. The authority would expire July 1, 1962. President Kennedy Aug. 1 signed the bill into law.

With the new authority granted under S J Res 120, plus existing statutory authority, the President was fully empowered to carry out all the plans for increasing U.S. military manpower which he outlined in his July 25 address to the nation. (Weekly Report p. 1303)

In July 27 and 28 appearances before the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said the Administration had not yet formulated definite plans on how many reservists would be called up and how many tours of duty extended. He said there would be no blanket extension of current tours of duty. This authority, he said, would be used "to the minimum extent necessary. We hope to restrict its use to those personnel whose skills and experience are essential during the buildup phase -- and for as short a period as possible." Asked how the Administration expected to

recruit the projected increased personnel (133,000 for the Army, 29,000 for the Navy and 63,000 for the Air Force), McNamara told the House Committee: "First, we propose to obtain them through voluntary re-enlistment; secondly, through voluntary recruitment; thirdly, through the draft; fourthly, through extension of tours of duty and/or forcible call up from the Reserves." (As a first move, the Air Force Aug. 1 alerted 71 units -- 64 Air National Guard, 7 Air Reserve -- for "possible" callup. The units operate tactical fighters, transports and reconnaissance planes and include about 28,000 men and 750 aircraft.)

McNamara disputed the contention that Soviet conventional forces could easily subdue the 22 division of NATO ground forces in Europe. He said the 175 Soviet divisions in Europe "are understrength compared to American divisions with supporting forces" and that NATO conventional power "is far larger in relation to the Soviet Union than is commonly thought to be the case."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate, acting on the July 27 recommendation (S Rept 642) of its Armed Services Committee (Weekly Report p. 1304) July 28 passed S J Res 120 by a 75-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1372)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

July 28 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Authorize the Secretary of Defense to give bonus or longevity pay to volunteers with prior active duty status. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 28 -- Armed Forces Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Soviet Premier Khrushchev should be careful concerning Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov's recently expressed opinion that the U.S. would not fight to defend its rights in Berlin. Khrushchev "could not make a more tragic error than to mistake...a too great tolerance of the American people for cowardice or unwillingness to fight and, if need be, die should occasion arise." Kaiser Wilhelm and Adolf Hitler both made this mistake, Russell said. In regard to immediate manpower needs, he said that "if conditions do not worsen...there will not be need for more than 100,000" Reservists to be called to active duty. His Committee had urged the Administration to call up reservists whose previous active service had been limited to six months and who were on active drill pay status. The aim was to avoid the Korean War practice of calling up men who had already served as long as five or six years in World War II.

HOUSE ACTION

The House, acting on the July 28 recommendation of its Armed Services Committee (H Rept 816), July 31 passed S J Res 120 by a 403-2 roll-call vote. Casting the two opposing votes were Reps. Bruce Alger (R Texas) and Eugene Siler (R Ky.). (For voting, see chart p. 1376)

DEBATE -- July 31 -- Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The bill "is an indispensable part of the President's answer to the present unsettled state of world affairs. It is America's answer to Khrushchev's threats." The international situation resembles but is different from 1939 because "we are far better prepared today for armed conflict than we were in 1939" and "the surest way to prevent war is to be prepared for it." Criticizing the "peaks and valleys" in U.S. military strength since 1914, Vinson expressed "the fervent hope that if the Berlin crisis should ease, no one

in the House, or in this Administration, will advocate a reduction in force. If this is the strength figure necessary to maintain peace, then this is the strength we must maintain until the peace of the world is assured, beyond doubt."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), ranking GOP member of the Committee -- "By this action we are stating emphatically to Mr. Khrushchev and his puppets, to our allies, and to the so-called neutrals...that while we may have our political differences, we are one people fully united behind our President and Commander-in-Chief when our security is threatened. And as one people we have the will and determination to take whatever steps -- to fight if need be -- that we may continue to be free and secure. We love peace.... But we love freedom more."

Frank C. Osmers (R N.J.) -- "This 1961 model Berlin crisis had its origin in the Bay of Pigs in Cuba.... The indecisive actions in Laos, Cuba and elsewhere that preceded the Vienna meeting (between President Kennedy and Khrushchev), and something about that meeting itself, apparently led (Khrushchev) to take the strong position that he has in connection with Berlin and East Germany."

Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- "We cannot defeat Communism in limited wars by trying to outnumber them in manpower.... We must rely on a powerful nuclear force in winning any war the Reds start." The Administration should "reemphasize the buildup of our nuclear power and the policy of massive retaliation."

PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

Congress Aug. 2 completed action on a bill (S 2311) authorizing additional appropriations of \$958,570,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels, the exact sum requested July 26 by President Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 1303) The major military procurement authorization bill for fiscal 1962 (S 1852), totalling \$12,571,000,000 had received final Congressional approval June 12. (Weekly Report p. 982)

Under law, the only military appropriations which require previous authorization by legislation are those for construction and certain types of procurement. Thus only \$958,570,000 of President Kennedy's July 26 request for \$3,247,000,000 additional appropriations required authorization.

The Senate, acting on the July 27 recommendation (S Rept 643) of its Armed Services Committee (Weekly Report p. 1304), July 28 passed S 2311 by an 81-0 roll-call vote. The House Armed Services Committee approved the measure July 28 (H Rept 817) and it cleared the House Aug. 2 by a 406-0 roll-call vote. President Kennedy Aug. 3 signed the bill into law. (For voting, see charts p. 1372, 1376)

PROVISIONS -- S 2311 authorized \$70 million for Army tactical airplanes and missiles; \$585 million for Navy and Marine Corps tactical airplanes, helicopters and missiles; and \$303 million for Air Force fighters, short-range and strategic airlift transport planes and air-to-ground rockets to be used on fighter planes.

SENATE DEBATE

July 28 -- Armed Forces Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Assurances given by Administration witnesses regarding the share NATO allies would take in the current defense build-up were "exceedingly disappointing."

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "We cannot keep on spending borrowed dollars and sending our troops abroad unless we get aid, both financial and in terms of manpower, from our allies.... If they do not see a threat to their security, and we do, somebody is wrong."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "We spent 9.3 percent of the gross national product for defense in calendar year 1960. France, although it was at war in Algeria, spent only 6.8 percent while West Germany, with unprecedented national prosperity, spent 4.4 percent."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I am not in the business of trying to downgrade our British allies, nor our West German allies. They need reassurance from the American people and from the American Congress that we expect them to do their part. They will, and we know they will, do their part. This is what we mean by an alliance. The Soviet Union would like nothing better than to have doubt spread among us as to the reliability of our allies.... It is not easy, but a country cannot be a leader of the free world unless it is willing to pay the price. We are paying the price."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- "We need by our performance on the team to inspire the confidence of our allies so that they will support us as much as we expect to support them."

Russell -- "At least 99 percent of the additions that the President has requested is for military hardware that can be used in waging what we call conventional warfare... I do not think that we should create the impression anywhere that we will limit ourselves to a conventional war if Russia were to strike. If we do, we shall have limited ourselves in the field in which they are strongest. We could not possibly match Russia man to man."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "McNamara several times during the hearings.... said we ought not to be forced into a nuclear war by our inability to fight a non-nuclear war. That is an utterly sound philosophy."

HOUSE DEBATE

Aug. 2 -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- "This bill, and the military build-up we are undertaking, do not represent a departure from our basic concepts of defense strategy.... We are merely supplementing in certain particulars our already established forces of immeasurable destructive power."

J. Arthur Younger (R Calif.) -- "The overwhelming majority of our people are ahead of the President... because they want firmness, they want action. They want action in Cuba... Laos... Vietnam and... Berlin: not just words, because if we are going to defeat this international Communist conspiracy, we not only have to be firm but we have to mean what we say."

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate Aug. 4 passed a bill (HR 7851) appropriating \$46,848,292,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1962. The figure was the highest for any single year since the Korean War. The Senate backed up the President by approving all of the \$3,454,000,000 increased appropriations he recommended in his July 25 address to the nation on the Berlin crisis. (Weekly Report p. 1303)

The figure approved by the Senate was \$6,550,635,000 over the fiscal 1961 expenditures, \$4,137,187,000 over the amount appropriated June 28 by the House (before the President's Berlin crisis requests -- see Weekly Report

p. 1159), and \$451,347,000 (net) over the President's complete budget requests. The Senate made no major changes from the bill as recommended Aug. 1 by its Appropriations Committee. (For Committee action, see below).

By a 4-87 roll-call vote, the Senate Aug. 3 rejected an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) to cut \$525 million in funds for procurement of long-range B-52 or B-58 bombers. The \$525 million had been added to the bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the advice of Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis LeMay and against the wishes of the Administration. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara Aug. 1 wrote Proxmire that the U.S. would have an "operational inventory... of over 700 B-52s and B-58s at the end of fiscal year 1966" and that there was no necessity to decide before mid-1963 on whether heavy bomber inventory should be continued beyond 1966. Supporters of the increased funds said it would be extremely costly to resume B-52 or B-58 production once it was discontinued, that the missile force was as yet untried and unproven, and that missiles could not be used for conventional warfare. (In the major military procurement authorization bill (S 1852), enacted June 21, Congress also went against the President's request by authorizing \$525 million for procurement of long-range bombers. Weekly Report p. 982)

No Senate move was made to strike the Committee-recommended provision for \$449 million (\$229 million more than the Administration request) for development of the B-70 long-range supersonic bomber.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7851 appropriated funds as follows:

Military Personnel	\$12,845,000,000
Operation and Maintenance	11,771,996,000
Procurement	16,729,556,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	5,294,140,000
Civil Defense	207,600,000
TOTAL	\$46,848,292,000

The breakdown by service was as follows:

Army	\$11,868,152,000
Navy	14,529,680,000
Air Force	18,932,415,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,310,445,000
Civil Defense	207,600,000
TOTAL	\$46,848,292,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 3 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Validate foreign-duty bonus payments paid to Air Force enlisted personnel serving on Texas Towers. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 3 -- Proxmire -- Delete \$525 million in procurement funds for long-range manned bombers (B-52 or B-58). Roll-call vote, 4-87.

DEBATE -- Aug. 3 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), floor manager of the bill -- "Our nation faces the greatest crisis in its history, and no man dares to place a price tag on our survival." Soviet Premier Khrushchev "will not be intimidated" by the U.S. manpower buildup, but he knows that a conventional war over Berlin would widen into nuclear conflict and that in such a war there can be

"no victor." "This is essentially a 'balance of forces' bill, both for the immediate and the foreseeable future."

Proxmire -- The Administration had no "intention of abandoning our long-range bombers or the long-range bomber concept." But the decision on whether to produce more B-52s or B-58s can be safely postponed to mid-1963, involving only the financial risk that it would cost more to put them back into production at that time. In the meantime, development could proceed on the more advanced B-70. "Why is it not sensible for our country to follow the lead of the Secretary of Defense to get the most defense, with the most progressive weapons we can get, instead of insisting that the Secretary, against his judgment, should spend \$525 million on more slow and 10-year-old bombers?"

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "We simply cannot choose to gamble" in regard to long-range bombers. "We must continue to provide the protection of a strong and modern manned-bomber force, while we push ahead with development of our missile systems capabilities."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- Manned-bomber production must be continued. Defense Secretary McNamara "is an able and intelligent man, but he has been on his job only a few months." The Senate should respect the judgment of senior Armed Services and Appropriations Committee members who have "worked for many years on these matters." Unlike missiles, long-range bombers can be used in conventional as well as nuclear warfare.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Testimony before his Senate Preparedness Subcommittee showed that "for years to come, the manned bomber is going to be our chief weapon" for deterrence.

COMMITTEE ACTION

In reporting HR 7851 Aug. 1 (S Rept 653), the Senate Appropriations Committee added a net total of \$451 million to the Administration's latest defense budget requests, bringing total defense appropriations for fiscal 1962 to \$46,848,000,000. The figure was \$4,137,000,000 higher than the sum the House had voted June 28 before President Kennedy submitted additional requests for \$3,454,000,000 based on the Berlin crisis.

The Committee approved and included in its recommendations all the increased funds requested by President Kennedy July 26: \$86 million to strengthen U.S. nuclear strike and air defense capability; \$226 million to make three Strategic Army Corps divisions combat ready; \$150 million to strengthen Army forces in Europe; \$170 million to expand the Army's training base capacity; \$167 million to improve sealift and airlift; \$107 million for transportation costs; \$57 million to strengthen antisubmarine warfare capacity; \$139 million to raise other fleet capabilities; \$171 million to increase tactical airpower; \$221 million for other measures to improve readiness; \$552 million for Army, \$709 million for Navy, \$67 million for Marine Corps and \$425 for Air Force procurement of weapons and equipment; and \$207 million for civil defense, broken down into categories of \$169 million for a shelter program; \$25 million for warning and detection and \$13 million for research and development.

"The Committee is convinced that these large appropriations are required at this time to safeguard the security of the nation," the report said. "We hope and expect that our NATO allies will complement our action with action of their own," the Committee said, urging the Administration to press the NATO allies "to strengthen

the combined NATO forces by meeting their commitments."

The major change from Administration requests was the Committee's recommendation of \$449 million rather than \$220 million for development of the B-70 bomber, plus a new recommendation of \$525 million for Air Force procurement of either B-52 or B-58 bombers. The Administration had requested no funds whatever for the latter purpose. The House had voted a total of \$449 million for either development of the B-70 or production of the B-52 or B-58.

The Committee's action on long-range bombers matched almost exactly recommendations made to the Committee by Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis E. LeMay, who had suggested spending \$525 million more for B-52 production and a total of \$449 million for B-70 development. "We view the B-70 cutback and stretchout (planned by the Administration) with grave concern and serious reservations," the Committee report said. "We question whether this nation can afford to place full dependence on an operationally untried and untested missile force.... We feel the B-70 offers the most advanced step in manned strategic systems for the operational inventory." The Committee directed Secretary of Defense McNamara, who had repeatedly stated he would not use the additional B-70 funds even if appropriated, to furnish the Committee before Jan. 1, 1962 with a "firm program" designed to put the B-70 into operation at the earliest possible date.

The Committee made a few minor cuts in the regular defense requests, bringing the net increase over the Administration's budget to \$451 million.

Among other changes the Committee made in the House-passed bill were the following:

- Modification of a House provision which ruled out all advertising costs as part of any defense contracts paid by the Government. The Committee rewrote the ban so that exceptions could be made for help-wanted or employment advertising, location of scarce materials or subcontractors, and the sale of scrap or surplus materials. The Committee asked the Secretary of Defense to write regulations with "specific prohibitions on advertising which is designed to pirate personnel from one defense contractor by another defense contractor."

- A recommendation that "high-ranking officials and officers of flag rank give particular attention to the practice of austerity in connection with their privileges in order to set an example and to popularize the idea of getting the most fight out of each tax dollar."

AIRPORT GRANTS

The House Aug. 1 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 8102) to extend the Federal Airport Act. It authorized appropriations of \$375 million over a five-year period, through June 30, 1966, for federal matching grants to state and local authorities for constructing and modernizing public airports.

The major difference between the bill as passed by the House and the airport grants program recommended by President Kennedy April 24 was the discontinuance of the existing contract authority of the Federal Aviation Agency Administrator and substitution of a requirement that Congress must appropriate funds before they could be obligated.

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), floor manager of the bill, said that under the new system Congress could

appropriate on more than a one-year basis in order to facilitate long-range planning of airport construction by the states, but that actual expenditure of funds was limited to \$75 million a year in a method described in the Act. Harris said that other provisions of the bill, including a requirement that the FAA Administrator publish by Jan. 1 of each year the airport development program intended to be undertaken during the following fiscal year, also aided the advance planning of airport construction.

Harris said that the bill emphasized the safety aspect of the federal program by eliminating federal aid for the construction of airport terminals except for those parts directly relating to the safety of persons at the airports.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 18 reported HR 8102 (H Rept 728) as a clean bill. (Weekly Report p. 1271)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8102: Authorized appropriations of \$375 million for the fiscal years 1962-1966 in federal grants to state and local authorities for the construction and improvement of airports and airport facilities, to be distributed as follows:

- A total of \$332,500,000 -- \$66,500,000 for each fiscal year -- to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 75 percent of which would be distributed under a formula based on population and area and 25 percent of which would be placed in the discretionary fund of the FAA Administrator to be distributed as determined to be appropriate for carrying out the national airport plan.

- A total of \$7,500,000 -- \$1,500,000 for each fiscal year -- to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to remain available until expended. HR 8102 distributed the funds on a 65 percent/35 percent ratio, or \$975,000 to Puerto Rico for each fiscal year and \$525,000 to the Virgin Islands.

- A total of \$35 million -- \$7 million for each fiscal year -- for the development of general aviation airports (those designed to provide alternate facilities for private pilots).

Required the Administrator to withhold approval of any airport construction or improvement project which did not include landing aids determined by the FAA to be necessary to the safe and efficient use of the airport.

Increased from 50 to 75 percent the federal share of the cost of installing adequate high intensity runway lighting but retained existing 50-50 matching requirements for other projects.

Required airport owners or operators to furnish the Federal Government, without cost, the property rights to areas needed to house federal air control or weather reporting activities.

Limited the use of federal funds in the construction of airport buildings to those parts directly related to the safety of persons at the airport.

Required the Administrator to publish by Jan. 1 of each year the airport development program intended to be undertaken during the following fiscal year.

Provided that funds for state projects that were not obligated within two years after apportionment would be placed in the Administrator's discretionary fund.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 1 -- Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit the FAA from undertaking any airport development project in Nassau County, N.Y., without the approval of the county board of supervisors. (This was to prevent commercial use of Mitchel Air Force Base.) Voice vote.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Specify that the bill's prohibition on the use of funds for the construction

of public parking facilities related only to passenger automobile parking areas. Voice.

SENATE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 1 reported an amended bill (S 1703 -- S Rept 654) extending the Airport Act for five years, with a \$375 million authorization. The major differences between S 1703 and the companion measure (HR 8102) passed by the House Aug. 2 were that the Senate bill: retained the FAA Administrator's contract authority to obligate the entire \$375 million before it was actually appropriated; and allocated grants to Hawaii in the same manner that they were allocated to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under HR 8102 -- the \$1.5 million authorized for the three areas was to be distributed on a 40-40-20 basis.

The report said the Administrator's contract authority had been continued because the experiences of the airport grants program between 1947 and 1955 provided "ample demonstration that the annual appropriation system is not adequate." Because of "extreme fluctuations in the federal funds made available from year to year," the report said, public agencies were "understandably reluctant" to make the necessary plans and obligations for the development of an airport project.

In separate views, Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) opposed S 1703 on grounds the states and localities should contribute more to airport projects.

DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE

The Senate July 27 and the House July 31 agreed by voice votes to the conference report on a bill (HR 6611 - H Rept 801) providing a temporary reduction from \$500 to \$100 in the amount of foreign purchases a returning resident of the United States could bring into the country duty-free.

As sent to the President HR 6611 provided for \$100 duty-free exemption on foreign purchases for residents returning after at least a two-day stay outside the country (\$200 if half the purchases were made in the Virgin Islands of the U.S.). The bill also granted a \$200 exemption for articles acquired in the Virgin Islands with no two-day requirement. The provisions would be in effect from 30 days following enactment until July 1, 1963.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate July 14 passed HR 6611 with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 1261) House conferees July 27 accepted the Senate amendments.

ASSISTANT H.E.W. SECRETARIES

The Senate July 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2073) authorizing two additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

BACKGROUND -- S 2073 was reported July 26 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 628). The report included an April 17 letter from President Kennedy requesting an additional Assistant Secretary to serve in the field of international affairs. (Weekly Report p. 692)

It also included a June 27 letter from HEW Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff supporting the authorization of a second additional Assistant Secretary to replace the existing post of Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs.

NORTHEASTERN WATER COMPACT

The House Aug. 2 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 30) to grant the consent of Congress to an interstate-federal Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact creating a regional commission to administer the water resources of the Northeastern United States.

The 13-member Northeastern Resources Commission established by the compact consisted of one voting representative each from six states; Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont and one voting representative each from the seven federal departments or agencies: Army; Interior; Commerce; Health, Education and Welfare; Labor and Agriculture and the Federal Power Commission. HR 30 provided that, to become effective, the compact had to be ratified by three of the states and the Federal Government. (All of the states except Maine and Vermont by Aug. 2 had ratified the measure.)

The commission was made responsible for recommending to the states and federal agencies changes in existing law or policy designed to improve the administration of the water and related land resources under its jurisdiction. Its responsibilities also included the coordination of the collection and interpretation of basic water resources data, the investigation and planning of resources projects and the programming and scheduling of resources construction and development.

HR 30 provided that, except in matters of internal management, decisions of the commission had to be agreed to by majorities both of the members representing the states and of those representing the Federal Government.

On a 139-261 roll-call vote prior to passage, the House rejected a motion by John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) to recommit the bill with instructions to limit the participation of the Federal Government on the commission to non-voting representatives whose actions would not be binding on any federal agency. The vote followed rejection by voice vote of an amendment by Baldwin designed to achieve the same purpose. (For voting, see chart p. 1376)

Baldwin argued that under HR 30 the Federal Government would have a veto power over all decisions of the commission, despite the fact that the matter might have the full support of the state representatives. This, he said, would be particularly unfortunate in matters which were exclusively the concern of the states. He said the provision already had caused Maine and Vermont to "back away" from the compact. Baldwin said HR 30 would create the first interstate compact "where we have absolute federal control at every stage."

Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.) joined Baldwin in opposing the vote for the federal representatives and said provision for federal voting powers under the compact would bind the Federal Government in advance and was opposed in 1960 by the federal agencies involved. Cramer also had opposed federal voting powers in the Delaware River Compact (H J Res 225) approved by the House June 29. The commission created by that compact would consist of one federal representative and four state representatives. (Weekly Report p. 1207)

Proponents of the vote for federal commission members said the majority of Representatives from the New England states had endorsed the measure and pointed out that, since state voting majorities were required as well as federal majorities, the veto power worked both ways.

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said the Governors' Conference April 26 had "gone on record in favor of the compact."

Prior to passage, the House also passed by voice vote an amendment by Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), the bill's floor manager, which deleted a provision authorizing \$50,000 a year for administrative expenses of the commission.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee July 12 reported HR 30 (H Rept 707). (Weekly Report p. 1267)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 2 -- Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) -- Delete an authorization for annual appropriations of \$50,000 for administrative expenses for the commission. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 2 -- John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Limit participation of the Federal Government on the commission to non-voting representatives whose actions would not be binding on any federal agency. Voice vote.

FCC REORGANIZATION BILL

The Senate July 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House, with minor amendments, a bill (S 2034) to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission. S 2034 permitted the FCC board to delegate its functions in adjudicatory cases to one or more Commissioners or employees, abolished the review staff, and permitted oral arguments in adjudicatory cases on a discretionary instead of a required basis. The aim was to let the Commission catch up on a backlog of cases and give more attention to policy matters.

As passed, S 2034 provided most of the reforms sought by the President in the FCC Reorganization Plan (Plan No. 2) which was killed by the House June 15. (Weekly Report p. 975) The bill, however, deleted the controversial provision of the Reorganization Plan which would have permitted the FCC chairman to assign members and employees to specific work. S 2034 permitted the chairman, with the consent of a Commission majority, to delegate authority and make work assignments. The bill had the support of the National Assn. of Broadcasters, which had strongly opposed the Reorganization Plan.

BACKGROUND -- S 2034 was reported July 19 by the Senate Commerce Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1313)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 27 -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Require, when the Commission has delegated its review powers, that the reviewing officer have equal or higher rank than the person who made the original decision. Voice vote.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Require the Board, when delegating authority to hear an appeal against a denial of review, to delegate it to persons other than those who reached the original decision. Voice.

Dirksen -- Prohibit ex parte contacts between litigants and their representatives and FCC personnel connected with hearing or reviewing their cases at all stages in the proceedings. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 27 -- Pastore -- The changes S 2034 makes in the Communications Act "should enable the Commission to devote more of its time to major matters of policy and planning and to the more significant cases -- primarily those involving issues of general communications importance."

FARM BILL

A conference report (H Rept 839) reconciling Senate and House differences on the omnibus farm bill (S 1643), which broadened and extended various agricultural programs and provided additional authority to attack the surplus wheat and feed grains problem, was agreed on Aug. 2.

The conference report compromised the House and Senate versions of S 1643 as follows:

Permitted a producer to retire up to 40 percent of his wheat allotment (10 percent mandatory and 30 percent voluntary) or 10 acres, whichever was greater. The House bill provided 40 percent or 15 acres, while the Senate bill contained only the 40 percent provision.

Established payments under the wheat control program at 45 percent for the mandatory reduction and 60 percent for the voluntary reduction. The House provided payments of 50 percent and 60 percent, and the Senate 40 percent and 50 percent.

Accepted the House language giving producers authority to plant castor beans, sunflower, safflower or sesame on diverted acreage in lieu of receiving acreage reduction payments, but added guar to the list of crops permitted.

Accepted most of the Senate marketing order provisions, including extension of marketing order authority to all commodities not specifically exempted. The bill, however, exempted most major commodities. The House bill followed existing procedure by adding several commodities to the eligible list. The conferees eliminated Senate provisions giving chicken hatching eggs marketing order eligibility and removing tobacco from the list of eligibles.

Extended the National Wool Act for four years, through March 31, 1966. The Senate provided a three-year extension and the House five years.

Accepted the Senate's provisions setting a three-year limit of \$4.5 billion and an annual limit of \$2.5 billion on overseas surplus commodity sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480). The House set no ceiling on the sales program but required that contracts in excess of \$5 million be submitted to the Agriculture Committees for review 15 days before taking effect. This was dropped from the bill.

Made no change in the program authorizing dollar sales of surplus commodities under long-term contract. The conferees said the House and Senate bills differed so sharply on this program that proposed changes in the law required further study by Congress.

Established an insured loan limit of \$1 million and a direct loan limit of \$500,000 for real estate loans to non-profit associations for soil and water conservation and drainage and flood control. The Senate set a limit of \$1 million for both insured and direct loans, and the House approved an insured loan limit of \$2.5 million and a direct loan limit of \$500,000.

Placed a \$60,000 limit, the House figure, on real estate loans to individuals for land acquisition. The Senate did not set a limit.

Increased the operating loan limit from \$20,000 to \$35,000 and limited the term of a loan to the Senate's provision of seven years, with one five-year renewal. The House bill provided a \$30,000 limit with a 10-year maximum term. The Senate bill placed the loan limit at \$40,000.

Accepted House language authorizing loans up to \$35,000 for soil conservation districts for the purchase

of equipment, but eliminated authority for the rental of such equipment to farmers. The Senate bill did not include these provisions.

Accepted Senate language authorizing emergency loans in areas suffering from natural disaster. The House provided also for loans in an economic emergency.

Accepted House provisions extending the school milk program for five years, through June 30, 1967, and the veterans' and Armed Forces dairy programs for three years, through Dec. 31, 1964. The Senate did not extend these programs.

Omitted a House provision making state and local penal and correctional institutions eligible for surplus food donations.

Dropped a House amendment banning drainage of farm wet lands that would harm wildlife.

Omitted Senate language reaffirming Congress' policy of aiding and encouraging farmer cooperatives and clarifying the right of farmers to act jointly in federations of cooperative associations. The House bill did not contain these provisions. The conferees stated, however, that they agreed with the provisions of the Senate bill but found them "unnecessary and a mere restatement of existing laws."

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House July 27 (see below) and by the Senate July 26. It was reported by the House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 754) July 22 and by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 566) July 17. (For provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate, see Weekly Report p. 1306)

HOUSE PASSAGE

The House July 27 passed S 1643 by voice vote and sent it to conference after considering numerous amendments to its own version of the bill (HR 8230). The bill was passed after two days of debate in virtually the same form as reported by the House Agriculture Committee. It retained intact the special wheat control program and the one-year extension of the 1961 Emergency Feed Grains Program (PL 87-5) requested by the Administration to reduce 1962 production of these crops and cut costs of handling and storage.

The House by a 76-123 standing vote rejected an amendment by Rep. Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) to eliminate the one-year extension of the feed grains program. The program required as a condition of price supports a 20 percent reduction in corn, grain sorghum and barley acreage and permitted an additional voluntary reduction of 20 percent.

McIntire said the 1961 program, enacted March 22, had "not operated over a broad enough period of time to make an accurate appraisal of its merits." He said the program would cost \$700 million in the first year. Catherine May (R Wash.) said there was no assurance the program would reduce surplus stocks since under acreage retirement programs "the least productive acres are retired, and all possible means of increasing production on land in use are put into effect to keep production up."

The ranking GOP member of the Agriculture Committee, Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa), favored extension of the program. He said many of the proponents of the McIntire amendment "want cheap feed for their dairy cows and chickens. By the same token, those of us from the livestock producing areas of the country know all too well that cheap feed means cheap livestock and depressed market prices."

Under the wheat control program farmers were required to cut back wheat acreage 10 percent as a condition for receiving price supports. An additional voluntary reduction of 30 percent was permitted. Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman June 19 said he would raise price supports, if the bill were enacted, to \$2.00 a bushel, or 83½ percent of parity, compared to the current \$1.79 a bushel, or 75 percent of parity. He said June 10 that enactment of the proposal would result in estimated net Government savings of \$258 million on the 1962 crop.

Among amendments to the wheat program considered by the House was one offered by Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) to require that payments for wheat acreage reduction be made in kind from surplus wheat stocks rather than in cash or in kind. The amendment was rejected by voice vote, as was an amendment by Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) to exempt from the wheat program farms which grew soft red winter wheat in 1959 or 1960. The House approved an amendment by James F. Battin (R Mont.) to allow a wheat farmer to take either the 50 percent payment for the mandatory 10 percent acreage reduction or divert the cut-back acreage to production of another commodity.

Besides providing new weapons to attack the wheat and feed grains problems, the bill extended marketing order eligibility to several commodities. It did not, however, provide the broad new authority requested by the Administration to meet surplus commodity problems. (Weekly Report p. 427) There was no effort made in either the House or Senate to reverse the setback suffered by the Administration when the Agriculture Committees turned down its proposed price support and production control programs.

GENERAL DEBATE -- July 26 -- W.R. Poage (D Texas), chairman of the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee -- "This bill has been so stripped of new ideas that it is nothing more than an extension and renewal of existing programs."

July 27 -- James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- "The farm bill is not directed to a narrow special-interest group but is rather of vast importance to all Americans, rural and urban."

INDIVIDUAL MINORITY VIEWS -- Although the Republican members of the Agriculture Committee did not issue a minority report to the Committee report (H Rept 754), several members expressed their individual views on various portions of the bill, as follows:

Paul Findley (R Ill.) and Ralph F. Beermann (R Neb.) -- The wheat and feed grains programs and extension of marketing order authority "would impair the independence and opportunity of the farmer, and would be harmful to his long-range interests.... Our goal should be to...let the marketplace keep supplies in balance with demand."

Paul Dague (R Pa.) and Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) -- "The wheat section of the bill continues to ignore the fact that American farmers raise different classes or types of wheat and that they aren't all significantly adding to our surplus." They said it was "illogical" to treat all wheat-growers the same.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Agriculture Freeman July 27 set Aug. 24, 1961 as the date for a grower referendum on marketing quotas for the 1962 wheat crop. Quotas must be approved by two-thirds of the growers voting before they can go into effect. If quotas are rejected, support prices will drop to about \$1.18 a bushel, compared to \$1.79 a bushel this year and \$2.00 a bushel expected next year. (See above)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 27 -- Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) -- Prohibit the sale of agricultural commodities at the world price to the USSR or to Soviet-dominated nations. Voice vote.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Establish as Congressional policy the use of surplus farm commodities on hand as much as practical as an incentive to reduce production. Voice.

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Prohibit wheat payments from applying to new farm allotments established for the 1962 wheat crop. Voice.

James F. Battin (R Mont.) -- Allow a wheat farmer to take either the 50 percent payment for the mandatory 10 percent acreage reduction or divert the cut-back acreage to production of another commodity. Voice.

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Prohibit subsidized drainage of farm wet lands where the Secretary of Interior finds that the drainage would harm wildlife. Voice.

Watkins M. Abbott (D Va.) -- Require that the Secretary of Agriculture obtain funds for making direct loans under the agricultural credit program only through annual appropriation acts. Voice.

Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) -- Permit local correctional institutions to receive donations of surplus food commodities. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Latta -- Exempt farms on which soft red winter wheat was planted in 1959, 1960 or 1961 from the mandatory acreage reduction. Standing vote, 69-107.

Albert -- Amend the Quie amendment (below) to remove subsidy payments from the types and classes of wheat receiving increased allotments or farm marketing quota exemptions. Agreed to by a standing vote, 79-40; rejected when the Quie amendment was rejected.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Permit the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the wheat acreage allotment or the farm marketing quota exemption for all types and classes of wheat in short supply. Voice.

Whitten -- Eliminate cash payments and require only in-kind payments under the wheat acreage reduction program. Voice.

Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) -- Delete the one-year extension of the 1961 Emergency Feed Grains Program. Standing vote, 76-123.

Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Require that corn, grain sorghum and barley base acreages for 1959 and 1960 not exceed the average acreage planted to such crops as indicated by official Department of Agriculture statistics. Voice.

Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.) -- Apply restrictions on corn under the feed grains program only to field corn and eliminate corn for silage. Voice.

Findley -- Require that in-kind certificates issued under the feed grains program be marketed by the Secretary of Agriculture by the end of the marketing year for corn in which they were issued. Standing vote, 43-82.

B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Make honey eligible for marketing orders. Voice.

Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) -- Eliminate marketing order eligibility for dry edible beans. Standing, 39-85.

Carl Elliott (D Ala.) -- Make broilers, fryers and hatching eggs used for their production eligible for marketing orders. Accepted, standing vote, 66-63; rejected, teller vote, 93-97.

Clem Miller (D Calif.) -- Make lambs eligible for marketing orders. Teller vote, 59-103.

LABOR - H.E.W. APPROPRIATION

The Senate Aug. 2 passed by voice vote and sent to conference a bill (HR 7035) appropriating \$5,161,380,000 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal 1962. The bill provided \$157,248,919 more than President Kennedy had requested, \$833,923,000 more than the House had voted, and exactly the sum recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

HR 7035 provided \$835,670,000 for the National Institutes of Health -- \$252.7 million more than the President sought -- and \$212,972,000 for hospital construction grants under the Hill-Burton Act -- a \$25 million increase over the President's request. Debate on HR 7035 primarily concerned the NIH increases.

Sens. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.) urged the Senate to cut the appropriations to the levels requested by the President. Proxmire said that "when the country is being asked to enormously increase its defense expenditures" Congress should try to keep domestic spending "within the amounts requested by the President." Bush cited the President's May 25 "appeal" to "refrain from adding funds or programs, desirable as they may be, to the budget."

An amendment by Proxmire to delete all increases over the President's requests that the Committee put into the bill, a total of \$297 million, was defeated by a 22-67 roll-call vote. Bush then lost on attempts to reduce two increases for NIH activities, defeated by 37-50 and 25-58 roll calls. Finally, he proposed to cut the total NIH appropriation of \$835 million back to the \$695 million that HEW originally had requested approval of from the Bureau of the Budget. (The request was trimmed to \$583 million by the Bureau before Mr. Kennedy's requests were submitted to Congress.) The Bush amendment was rejected by a 39-53 roll-call vote Aug. 2. (For voting, see charts p. 1374-75)

The issue of federal aid to education was brought into the debate when Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) offered an amendment, co-sponsored by Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and Jack Miller (R Iowa), to extend for three years the laws (PL 815 and 874) providing federal aid to school districts "impacted" by federal activities. Extension of the laws, which expired June 30, had been included in the omnibus school-aid bill (S 1021) passed by the Senate May 25 but House action was stymied by the Rules Committee. (See p. 1362) President Kennedy said at his July 19 press conference that impacted areas aid should be passed as part of the general school bill, not separately. (Weekly Report p. 1290)

Dirksen Aug. 2 requested a ruling on whether his impacted areas amendment was germane to the appropriations bill -- the determination to be made by vote of the Senate. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) then countered with a motion to table Dirksen's request and the motion was agreed to on a 57-37 roll-call vote that followed party lines. (For voting, see chart p. 1375) Only two Republicans voted for the Mansfield motion and six Democrats against it. One of the latter, Frank J. Lausche (Ohio), said his vote expressed his "vigorous disapproval of the efforts to blackmail me into voting for impacted areas aid (only as part of) a general aid-to-education bill to which I do not subscribe."

A second Dirksen move to insert his impacted areas amendment in the bill also failed. He offered a motion

to recommit the bill with instructions that the Appropriations Committee insert the amendment and then report the bill back to the Senate, but a motion by Mansfield to table Dirksen's motion was agreed to on a 51-40 roll-call vote.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 17 passed HR 7035 (Weekly Report p. 839) appropriating \$4,327,457,000. After the House acted, the Administration increased its requests by \$721,983,000, to a \$5,004,131,081 total. Principal increases were for unemployment compensation and public assistance payments. The Senate Appropriations Committee July 25 reported HR 7035 (S Rept 618), recommending appropriations of \$5,161,380,000 -- \$157,248,919 more than the Administration had requested.

The Committee cut the budget for the Labor Department by \$103,013,000, \$100 million of which was from estimated benefit payments under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (PL 87-6 -- Weekly Report p. 483). The report said economic conditions were "brighter" than when the estimate of \$490 million was prepared. A supplemental request for \$6,350,000 for the Wage and Hour Division's responsibilities under the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 (PL 87-30 -- Weekly Report p. 751) was received after the House passed HR 7035. The Senate Committee approved a \$5.5 million appropriation.

Allowances for the HEW Department were increased by a net \$260.5 million. The Public Health Service received \$1,333,661,000, a \$280,385,000 increase over estimates, mainly for NIH. The report said the NIH appropriation request was not adequate for pressing the attack on major diseases or for financing "a substantial portion of approved research...whose scientific merit has been carefully scrutinized by panels of experienced scientists." The Committee granted \$835,670,000 to NIH. The fiscal 1961 appropriation for NIH was \$548 million. President Kennedy asked for \$583 million for 1962 and the House voted \$641 million. HEW Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff told the Committee that the funds requested by the Administration were all that should be appropriated.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7035 appropriated:

Labor Department	\$ 679,829,000
Health, Education and Welfare	4,451,303,000
Related agencies	26,186,000
TOTAL	\$5,157,318,000
Indefinite appropriations	(4,062,000)
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,161,380,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 2 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Prevent use of NIH grants for entertainment expenses. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 1 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Delete a total of \$297 million in varying amounts from 34 items in the bill. Roll-call vote, 22-67.

Bush -- Reduce by \$44,659,000 the \$140 million appropriation for general research and services of NIH. Roll-call vote, 37-50.

Bush -- Reduce by \$25,900,000 the \$80 million appropriation for NIH research on neurology and blindness. Roll-call vote, 25-58.

Aug. 2 -- Bush -- Reduce the NIH appropriation by \$140,606,000, cutting it to the sum HEW requested approval of by the Budget Bureau. Roll-call vote, 39-53.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

The Senate July 31 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 7445) appropriating \$9,098,769,500 in fiscal 1962 for 17 independent agencies and for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the National Aeronautics and Space Council and a disaster fund, which are part of the Executive Office of the President. The total was \$694,671,500 more than was voted by the House and \$75,791,500 less than the President requested.

More than half of the funds in the bill -- \$4.9 billion -- was designated for the Veterans Administration. The second largest sum, almost \$1.8 billion, was earmarked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which received \$549 million of the \$694.7 million addition voted by the Senate. The President had requested the \$549 million in a special message May 25. (Weekly Report p. 1258)

During the prolonged two-day debate on the measure, the Senate took nine roll-call votes, considered 10 amendments, but adopted only two, adding a total of \$155,000 to the bill as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Two of the roll calls were on motions to table pending amendments: the first motion, by Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) to table an amendment by William Proxmire (D Wis.) to reduce seven items in the bill to the amount requested by the Administration (a cut of almost \$50 million), was adopted by a 46-25 vote; the second, by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to table an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to prohibit the payment of obligated funds for the construction of airport terminal buildings containing racially segregated facilities, was adopted by a 54-33 vote. Javits' amendment would have affected five airports in Southern states. Mansfield said the Federal Aviation Agency no longer helped construct terminals with segregated facilities but the money which Javits proposed to delete was an obligation of the Government pledged before FAA changed its policy. (For voting, see charts p. 1372-73)

After his original amendment was tabled, Proxmire offered three more amendments, each reducing items that exceeded amounts requested by the President. The first, deleting \$2.5 million of the \$8.1 million provided for purchase of radiological defense equipment by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, was defeated on a 40-47 roll call; the second, deleting \$22.9 million for the construction of federal buildings in Tupelo, Miss., Pittsburgh, Pa., Dyersburg, Tenn., and Montpelier, Vt., not requested by the Administration, was defeated on a 17-68 roll call; and the third, to cut by \$10 million the \$32 million appropriation for medical research by the Veterans Administration, was defeated by a 23-60 vote. Proxmire urged Congress to "take a further long, hard look at all spending programs in order to reassess the priority of uses of the taxpayers' dollars in the light of the Berlin crisis."

The \$155,000 added to the bill was contained in two amendments: one by Pat McNamara (D Mich.), restoring \$125,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency for research on housing conditions for the elderly, was adopted by a 67-19 roll-call vote; the other by Javits, accepted by voice vote, provided \$30,000 for resuming publication of the Official Register, an 890-page volume containing the names and salaries of all federal officials which had been discontinued in 1960.

Two items of major controversy developed during the debate. One concerned an amendment by Stuart Symington (D Mo.) to delete \$12 million for research by the Federal Aviation Agency on development of a supersonic civil airplane. It was defeated when the Senate split on a 35-35 roll call. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in the chamber when the vote was taken, but did not vote to break the tie. (An amendment must receive a majority of the votes cast in order to carry.)

Symington offered his amendment as a protest against "subsidizing a commercial airliner" while the Administration refused to speed development of the supersonic B-70 jet bomber. In addition, Symington said the \$12 million was only the beginning payment for development of the plane, which was estimated to cost \$500-\$700 million to develop.

Sen. Clair Engle (D Calif.), one of the chief proponents of retaining the \$12 million item requested by the President, said "private industry is not able to undertake development of supersonic transport on a timely basis within their own resources." He said the \$12 million would help determine what aspects of the B-70 would be useful in the development of the commercial plane.

The second controversial item involved a committee prohibition on the use of funds by the General Service Administration's Transportation and Public Utilities Service for the preparation of arguments before federal or state regulatory agencies on transportation and utility companies' rates of return and valuation of property. Proxmire offered an amendment to delete the provision and restore \$300,000 to the Service to continue its program of contesting, on behalf of the Federal Government, rate policies before regulatory commissions. It was defeated by a 32-55 roll-call vote.

Proxmire said the committee limitation would eliminate the GSA from the most important state cases, in which the key issue frequently was the rate of return gained from increased rates. He said it was the duty of the Federal Government, as a consumer, to represent the public in these cases.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) July 29 said the limitation, sponsored in the Appropriations Committee by Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), was proposed originally by an American Telephone and Telegraph Co. official on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. It also was supported by the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners over the protests of some state regulatory officials.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) July 31 contended that "the Government is the only consumer in which the GSA has a legitimate interest" and the committee provision was "merely a small effort to prevent additional harassment (of business) by an agency which asserts a right to intervene in matters which are satisfactorily handled by other agencies" -- state and federal regulatory bodies. Other Republicans stressed that the provision would not prevent GSA from testifying on behalf of the Federal Government as a user on rate cases that applied to the Government. The Committee report said that GSA's intervention in "broad matters of regulatory policy" interfered with policies established by Congress and state legislatures.

The remaining roll call was taken on an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to delete \$6.9 million for subsidy payments by the Civil Aeronautics Board for helicopter operations in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The amendment was rejected, 26-63.

BACKGROUND -- The House June 7 passed HR 7445, appropriating \$8,404,098,000 -- \$221,463,000 below the Administration's request of \$8,625,561,000. (Weekly Report p. 942)

The Senate Appropriations Committee July 25 reported HR 7445 (S Rept 620), recommending \$9,098,614,500. This was \$694,516,500 more than was voted by the House and \$75,946,500 less than the revised budget requests of \$9,174,561,000.

The largest sum added by the Committee was \$549 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's manned space missions. (The funds were requested by the Administration too late for inclusion in the House version.)

The report said the additional NASA funds would be used to speed up the manned space programs and space satellites for weather observation and forecasting, communications, intelligence and military defense. Such objectives, the report said, were an "immediate necessity in order to keep abreast of world developments and ahead in over-all scientific capability and knowledge of the world."

The Committee added \$16.9 million to the amount voted by the House for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization's fund for purchasing emergency supplies and equipment, thus bringing the appropriation to \$38.5 million -- \$2.5 million more than requested by the Administration. The report said the 50 percent cut voted by the House would postpone the current schedule for stockpiling medical supplies.

The Committee also restored a \$1.9 million House cut in the Civil Aeronautics Board's subsidy payments for helicopter operations, thus allowing the full Administration request of \$6.9 million. The report said the Committee believed that the subsidies should be ended "at the earliest opportunity -- a statement that did not go so far as the House Appropriations Committee, which warned that it would not again provide funds for the subsidy. The Committee also added \$5 million for other subsidy payments to air carriers bringing the total allotment to \$81.7 million.

The Committee added \$70 million to the budget for the General Services Administration bringing the total for that agency to \$580,382,500 -- \$28.2 million more than requested by the Administration. The report said that \$47.9 million of the additional funds would be used for construction of federal buildings and the purchase of sites. The Committee agreed with the House in disallowing an Administration request for \$2 million for fallout shelters in existing federal buildings. The report said that all funds for fallout shelters were being denied until the Committee had the "opportunity to review the matter in connection with the pending reorganization of civil defense activities."

The Committee also added \$26.5 million to the budget of the National Science Foundation bringing the total to \$276.5 million -- \$500,000 less than requested by the Administration.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7445 appropriated:

National Aeronautics and Space Council	\$	320,000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization		95,500,000
Office of the President, disaster relief		6,000,000

Civil Aeronautics Board	\$	90,600,000
Civil Service Commission		92,514,000
Federal Aviation Agency		736,677,000
Federal Communications Commission		12,525,000
Federal Power Commission		8,793,000
Federal Trade Commission		10,690,000
General Accounting Office		43,000,000
General Services Administration		580,382,500
Housing and Home Finance Agency		428,593,000
Interstate Commerce Commission		22,200,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		1,749,000,000
National Capital Housing Authority	-----	
National Science Foundation		276,500,000
Renegotiation Board		2,900,000
Securities and Exchange Commission		11,000,000
Selective Service System		33,670,000
Veterans Administration		4,893,970,000
TOTAL		\$9,094,834,000

Indefinite appropriations (3,935,000)

GRAND TOTAL \$9,098,769,500

In addition, HR 7445:

Prohibited the use of funds appropriated for the General Services Administration's Transportation and Public Utilities Service for the preparation of arguments before federal or state regulatory agencies concerning matters of broad regulatory policy.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 31 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Add \$30,000 for the publication of the Official Register by the Civil Service Commission. Voice vote.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Add \$125,000 for HHFA research into housing for the elderly. Roll call, 67-19.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 29 -- Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- Delete \$12 million for FAA research on a supersonic commercial airplane. Roll-call vote, 35-35.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Reduce seven items in the bill to the amount requested by the Administration, cutting \$50 million from the bill. Tabled by a roll call, 46-25.

July 31 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Delete \$6.9 million for CAB subsidy payments for helicopter operations. Roll call, 26-63.

Proxmire -- Restore \$300,000 cut from operating expenses for the Transportation and Public Utilities Service of GSA and remove a restriction preventing the Service from appearing before regulatory agencies to contest matters of broad regulatory policy. Roll call, 32 -55.

Proxmire -- Cut \$2.5 million from funds for OCDM purchase of radiological defense equipment. Roll call, 40-47.

Javits -- Prohibit the payment of obligated contract funds for airport terminal buildings containing racially segregated facilities. Tabled by a roll call, 54-33.

Proxmire -- Delete \$22.9 million for the construction of four federal buildings not requested by the Administration. Roll call, 17-68.

Proxmire -- Cut \$10 million from VA medical research funds. Roll call, 23-60.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Senate July 27, by a 73-17 roll-call vote, confirmed the nomination of Spottswood Robinson III (D), dean of Howard University Law School in the District of Columbia, as a member of the Civil Rights Commission. Earlier, by voice vote, the Senate also confirmed the nominations of Erwin N. Griswold (R), dean of Harvard Law School in Massachusetts, as a member of the Commission, and Berl I. Bernhard of Maryland as the Commission's staff director. Voting against Robinson's nomination were 16 Southern Democrats and one Republican, John G. Tower (Texas). (For voting, see chart p. 1372)

During the Senate debate, Southerners attacked the Commission itself as well as the nomination of Robinson, a Virginia Negro who had been counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. They said the Commission represented useless expenditure of federal funds. They pointed out that Robinson's confirmation would destroy the traditional balance on the Commission of three Northerners and three white Southerners and they argued that Robinson would serve as a judge on a cause for which he had been an advocate. (There has been a Negro on the Commission ever since it was set up in 1957. Robinson replaced George M. Johnson, a Howard Univ. law professor from California.)

Northern Democrats and Republicans replied that the Commission was not a judicial agency and that men with experience in oil and gas were not barred from the Federal Power Commission, nor were farmers barred from employment in the Department of Agriculture.

CHINA RESOLUTION

The Senate July 28 adopted, by a 76-0 roll-call vote, and sent to the House a resolution (S Con Res 34) restating Congressional opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of the Peking government, and Congressional support for continued recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government "as the representative of China in the UN." (For voting, see chart p. 1372)

The Senate accepted two amendments offered by Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) which, he said, were designed to justify to the world this country's "determination to keep Red China out of the United Nations." The amendments stated that Red China should not be seated because it had "flagrantly violated basic human rights," had imposed a brutal regime on the Chinese people, had derived its authority from usurpation and tyranny and had become the "major source of the international illicit narcotics traffic." Dodd's amendments were in addition to language in the resolution that condemned Red China's aggression in Korea and Tibet, its failure to release U.S. prisoners and its hostility to the U.S. and UN.

During debate Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), in answer to a question from Norris Cotton (R N.H.), said the Foreign Relations Committee had considered and rejected language which might have been construed as supporting recognition of both Red China and Nationalist China, the so-called "two-China policy." Cotton's statement that S Con Res 34 in effect described Nationalist China as the "sole representative" of China at the UN was endorsed by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). (For President's statement, see p. 1367)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported S Con Res 34 July 25. (Weekly Report p. 1323) Prior to the adoption of S Con Res 34 Congress had approved 16 similar resolutions since 1951. (Weekly Report p. 720)

DEBATE -- July 28 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- If the U.S. established "normal trade and diplomatic relationships with Red China, we would be opening wide the floodgates to an enormous increase in the narcotics traffic."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Hoped the resolution would be "a warning or admonition that Outer Mongolia likewise will not be recognized."

July 29 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Had he been present for the debate on S Con Res 34, he would have offered a substitute that would have expressed U.S. willingness to put on the UN's agenda the issue of admitting Red China. "Our case on the merits is so overwhelmingly against the seating of Red China...that we ought to be willing to put it on the agenda and present our evidence." The U.S. position should be that "there is no issue....involving the peace of the world....that we are not willing to have debated....and voted upon in the United Nations."

ANTI-CRIME BILLS

The Senate July 28, by voice vote and with little debate, passed six of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's eight proposed bills to give the Government added weapons for fighting organized crime. The Senate adopted all amendments made to the bills by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Another bill, expanding the Federal Firearms Act (S 1750), was passed by the Senate June 12; the eighth bill, expanding the Fugitive Felon Act, was reported by the Judiciary Committee July 24 (S 1654 -- S Rept 586), but was not taken up by the Senate July 28. (Weekly Report p. 1242)

The following bills were passed July 28:

S 1653 -- Prohibited interstate travel to promote, manage or establish an illegal enterprise involving gambling, liquor, narcotics or prostitution, or to distribute the proceeds of such enterprises, or commit crimes of violence to further them. It also prohibited use of interstate transportation, including the mail, for these purposes. Penalties were a fine of up to \$10,000 and/or five years in prison.

Committee amendments made a person liable to prosecution for actual performance of one of the acts (the Justice Department bill had outlawed travel with the intent to perform them); added the ban on use of transportation and mail facilities; and defined illegal liquor activities as involving liquor on which the federal excise taxes were not paid (thus guaranteeing that the Federal Government would not be involved in petty state and local liquor offenses). The bill was reported July 27 (S Rept 644).

S 1655 -- Empowered a U.S. Attorney, when authorized by the Attorney General, to compel a witness to testify regarding payoffs between labor and management in certain cases and accord him immunity against any self-incrimination. The Justice Department had said the bill was needed because the Hobbs Act (mainly aimed against labor) made it illegal to interfere with commerce by bribery or extortion and the Taft-Hartley Act outlawed bribery of labor or management by the other, and the overlap of the two bills caused many witnesses to decline

to testify on an alleged violation of one Act for fear of prosecution under the other.

The Committee made only a technical amendment and reported the bill July 24 (S Rept 587).

During Senate consideration of it, Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said the bill was not broad enough, that the immunity power, with proper safeguards, should be available "for use in all serious prosecutions in which it is essential for the conviction of the real culprits."

S 1656 -- Outlawed the use of interstate wire communications facilities to further an illegal gambling business by transmitting bets, betting information, betting proceeds, or for buying betting information. News reporting of sports events was exempted. Committee amendments made it clear that social wagering was not covered and added the sections on betting proceeds and buying gambling information. The Committee deleted provisions making it a crime to furnish or maintain the facilities, which would have carried criminal penalties for telephone and telegraph companies. It added a section authorizing a communications company, on written notification by a law enforcement officer that a facility was being used for the purposes outlawed, and after giving "reasonable notice" to the subscriber, to remove the facility without being liable to damage suits for the removal. Another amendment specifically exempted legal betting. Penalties could be up to \$10,000 and/or two years in prison. The bill was reported July 24 (S Rept 588).

S 1657 -- Outlawed the interstate transportation of tickets, slips, tokens, etc. to be used for bookmaking, betting pools on sporting events, or numbers games. Penalties would be a fine of up to \$10,000 and/or five years in prison. Committee amendments outlawed the use of the mail to transport such devices and specifically exempted interstate transportation of newspapers and of parimutuel equipment to be used where parimutuel betting on races is legal and other betting material for sporting events to be used where betting is legal. The bill was reported July 24 (S Rept 589).

S 1658 -- Banned the interstate transportation of all types of gambling machines (only some were banned under existing law), except for use at a licensed gambling establishment in a state where betting is legal (Nevada currently is the only state which would qualify). Manufacturers, dealers and repairers were required to register with the Attorney General and to keep records open to inspection by federal agents. Committee amendments exempted shipment to states where gambling is legal and exempted export of the machines. The bill was reported July 27 (S Rept 645).

S 1665 -- Made it a crime to threaten, intimidate or injure any witness cooperating with an inquiry or investigation by the Justice or Treasury Departments. Penalties would be \$5,000 in fines, or imprisonment of up to five years, or both. Under existing law, witnesses could be protected only during judicial or agency proceedings. The bill as submitted to the Committee would have covered an investigation by any federal agency and would also have made it a crime to give false or misleading information to any federal agency. The bill was reported July 24 (S Rept 590).

In a July 29 Senate speech, Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) attacked the fugitive felon bill (S 1654), which in effect authorized the Federal Government to attempt to catch, and turn over to local authorities for extradition, anyone who fled across state lines after committing

any felony (any crime for which the state from which the fugitive fled invokes penalties of more than one year in prison). Mrs. Neuberger said this would involve the Government in too many types of unimportant crimes and might put the Government in the position of helping Southern states recover those who broke laws specifically designed to cripple progress in civil rights.

OCEANOGRAPHY

The Senate July 28 passed, by a 50-32 roll-call vote, an amended bill (S 901), the Marine Science and Research Act of 1961, to establish a 10-year program of oceanographic and Great Lakes research and surveys. (For voting, see chart p. 1372)

The bill established a Division of Marine Sciences in the National Science Foundation to coordinate and evaluate the program. It also provided for the construction of modern survey and fisheries research ships, development of scientific instruments, construction of laboratory facilities, and awarding of research grants and funds for the education and training of marine scientists. The cost of the program was estimated at \$691,500,000 over 10 years.

The principal aim of the bill was to help the United States catch up with Russian efforts in oceanography by correlating, under a committee of federal officials and private scientists, what Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) called the "aggregation of little, inadequate agency programs (that) we have now." S 901 provided "legislative guidance" and "comprehensive, over-all authority for a balanced national program of oceanographic and Great Lakes research," Magnuson said. It included programs conducted by the National Science Foundation, Departments of the Interior (Geological Survey, Bureaus of Commercial and Sports Fisheries and Mines), Commerce (Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, Maritime Administration), HEW (Office of Education, Public Health Service), Defense (Navy and Army), Treasury (Coast Guard), Atomic Energy Commission and Smithsonian Institution.

Opponents of the measure said the cost of the program was excessive in the light of recent requirements for increased defense spending and the fact that most of the agencies involved had opposed the bill. Magnuson, sponsor of S 901 and chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said the program would provide invaluable defense information, including charting the bottoms of the oceans and research into problems connected with submarine and anti submarine warfare.

Magnuson said that all of the agencies involved had endorsed the principle of the program but preferred to continue their independent activities, free of "evaluation by scientists." He said S 901 would not add to budget expenditures but was "intended to be a substitute for the amount of money that is now being spent by 16 different departments in this very important field."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate in 1960 passed a bill (S 2692) to establish a similar program, but the House failed to act on the measure. (1960 Almanac p. 341)

President Kennedy March 29 requested \$97.5 million in fiscal 1962 appropriations to step up the oceanographic program. (Weekly Report p. 631)

The Senate Commerce Committee June 20 reported S 901 (S Rept 426), with technical amendments, after holding hearings March 15-17 and May 2. (Weekly Report p. 895)

About \$276 million of the total \$691.5 million cost would be used to construct new research and survey ships, the report said. The remainder would be divided among shore facilities for marine research and surveys, investigations into marine resources, development of new devices for marine research, ocean radioactivity research and control, and the education and training of scientists.

The report said S 901 authorized construction of 61 oceanography ships -- 29 for the Navy, 14 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 10 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey and 4 each for the National Science Foundation and the Maritime Administration.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 27 -- Magnuson -- Delete provisions specifying that all appropriations authorized were in addition to those already authorized for the separate agencies. Voice vote.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Include the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea in areas where programs of physical oceanography could be conducted. Voice.

July 28 -- Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Require the Budget Bureau to give Congress annually an over-all and an agency-by-agency breakdown of funds allocated to the oceanography program. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Require that all information, products and patents derived from federal expenditures on the program be made available to the public. Voice.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FUNDS

Congress July 27 completed action on a bill (HR 6345) making definite appropriations of \$756,350,650 for the Interior Department and related agencies during fiscal 1962. In addition, the bill estimated indefinite appropriations at \$12,808,000 and set the borrowing authority for the Interior Department's helium program at \$10,000,000, for a total of \$779,158,650. The bill included funds for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service and the Health, Education and Welfare Department's Indian health activities, but omitted Interior's power and reclamation activities. Final action came when both the House and the Senate July 27 adopted by voice votes the conference report (H Rept 797) on the bill.

The bill as reported by the conferees July 26 provided \$34,241,200 less than was originally voted by the Senate, \$25,839,650 more than the House voted and \$3,228,350 less than the President requested.

The conference version provided \$47.5 million in contract authority for the purchase of helium, thus splitting the difference between the \$60 million voted by the Senate and the \$35 million provided by the House.

It provided \$9.5 million more for forest land management than had been requested by President Kennedy and \$2.2 million more for HEW's Indian health program than had been requested. Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) July 27 said the funds for forest land management exceeded the level planned under the existing national forests program and would permit a "major step-up in activities to preserve and develop" the nation's forests.

BACKGROUND -- The House April 18, in passing HR 6345, made definite appropriations of \$730,511,000. The Senate June 7 voted a total of \$790,591,850. (Weekly Report p. 940)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6345 as sent to the President:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Land Management	\$ 33,350,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	159,634,000
National Park Service	105,712,500
Office of Territories	11,938,000
Geological Survey	49,720,000
Bureau of Mines	34,125,000
Office of Coal Research	1,000,000
Office of Mineral Exploration	750,000
Office of Oil and Gas	531,000
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	364,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	21,243,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	29,644,150
Office of Saline Water	6,305,000
Office of the Solicitor	3,492,000
Office of the Secretary	3,185,000
Subtotal, definite appropriations	\$460,993,650
Indefinite appropriations	(12,098,000)
Borrowing authority (helium program)	(10,000,000)
TOTAL	\$483,091,650

RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	
Definite appropriations	\$208,418,000
Indefinite appropriations	(710,000)
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Commission of Fine Arts	70,000
HEW, Public Health Service	
Indian health activities	53,010,000
Construction of Indian health facilities	8,285,000
Indian Claims Commission	280,000
National Capital Planning Commission	1,025,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	550,000
National Capital Transportation Agency	875,000
Smithsonian Institution	15,793,000
Transitional grants to Alaska	6,000,000
Civil War Centennial Commission	100,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	881,000
Subtotal, definite appropriations	\$295,357,000
Indefinite appropriations	(710,000)
TOTAL	\$296,067,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$779,158,650

ASSISTANT LABOR SECRETARY

The Senate July 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1815) providing for a fourth Assistant Secretary of Labor. The new official would deal with employment problems of women.

BACKGROUND -- S 1815 was reported July 26 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 629). The President requested the additional Labor Department post May 4. (Weekly Report p. 823) Included in the report was a June 5 letter from Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg explaining that the new post was needed because of the "increasingly important role of women in our labor force."



U.S. TRADE POLICY APPROACHING MAJOR CRISIS

A rising tide of protectionist pressures upon Members of the 87th Congress heralds the approach of a major political crisis over the future direction of American trade policy. For the moment, both President Kennedy and Congress are preoccupied by more immediate problems, such as an incipient showdown with the Soviets over Berlin and the enactment of a new foreign aid program. At the same time, the trade policy issue is in a temporary state of suspension pending the outcome of negotiations in Geneva on the delicate textile problem. But recent developments have laid the groundwork for a potentially bitter executive-legislative clash over renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, which expires June 30, 1962.

During his first six months in office, President Kennedy has steered something of a middle course in trade matters, upholding the liberal trade principles that have governed American policy since the end of World War II while expressing a concern for these segments of the domestic economy subjected to intense competition from rising imports. Only now, however, is his Administration turning to the task of drafting the trade proposals he will make to Congress next January. What these will be may turn on the President's assessment of the political support he can marshal in behalf of a liberal trade policy, in the face of increasingly widespread and vocal protectionist sentiment.

Background

President Kennedy took office as the U.S. was about to enter the fifth round of multilateral tariff-cutting negotiations with the other 37 signatories of the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The U.S. had asked for the talks in October 1958, after Congress had voted to extend the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 for another four years and to authorize the President to negotiate reductions of up to 20 percent in then-existing U.S. tariff rates, in return for reciprocal concessions from other countries. President Eisenhower had asked for a five-year extension and authority to cut tariffs by 25 percent, chiefly to enable the U.S. to bargain for reductions in the common external tariff scheduled to be adopted by the six European members of the Common Market (1958 Almanac, p. 165).

Meanwhile, the new President was confronted by two major economic problems: a recession at home, which had served to spur protectionists to call for higher barriers against imports, and a continuing large deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, which had reached \$3.8 billion in 1960 despite the fact that exports exceeded imports by nearly \$5 billion. In proposing various measures to reduce the deficit, the President Feb. 6 warned that "a return to protectionism is not a solution. Such a course would provoke retaliation; and the balance of trade, which is now substantially in our favor, could be turned against us with disastrous effects to the dollar." (Weekly Report, p. 245) But evidence of protectionist sentiment continued to mount.

● On Jan. 3, as Congress convened, Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) reintroduced his resolution (H Con Res 4) declaring it to be the sense of Congress that no more tariff cuts should be negotiated before expiration of the Trade Agreements Act in 1962. Fifty other Members promptly filed identical measures.

● On Jan. 13, a Chicago local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that starting May 1 its members would refuse to install electronic parts imported from Japan and other low-wage nations. The Local blamed such imports for a drop in its membership from 47,000 in 1959 to 23,000.

● On Feb. 16, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced that starting May 1, its members would refuse to cut cloth imported from Japan, unless quotas were imposed on imports of suits made in Japan.

Textile Problem

The threatened boycott by the Clothing Workers underlined the fact that the U.S. textile industry had become the largest and most outspoken in demanding curbs on competitive imports, which in 1960 amounted to about 7 percent of domestic textile production. In response to industry pressure for protection, the Senate Commerce Textile Subcommittee, headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), recommended in 1959 that the President establish quotas on cotton textile imports, and that he levy a fee (amounting to a higher tariff) on such imports to offset the lower world price of raw cotton. (Under the U.S. price support program, cotton costs the American manufacturer 6 cents or more per pound than it does the foreign manufacturer. To meet the world price of cotton, U.S. exports are subsidized to the extent of the differential.)

No action was taken on the Pastore proposals. Under industry pressure, however, the Agriculture Department lodged a complaint with the Tariff Commission, under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, that cotton textiles were being imported in such amounts as to interfere with the cotton surplus disposal program; by cutting into the market for domestic textiles, it was claimed, such imports were limiting the domestic sales of raw cotton, thus adding to the surplus to be disposed of abroad. But on June 27, 1960, the Tariff Commission rejected the complaint. (For details, see 1960 Weekly Report, p. 590)

Textile interests were encouraged when, on Dec. 3, President-elect Kennedy designated Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina as his Secretary of Commerce. Hodges had joined in a resolution by the Southern Governors Conference Sept. 28 calling for import quotas on textiles and other restrictive measures. At a press conference Dec. 3, Hodges disavowed any protectionist leanings; he took the lead, however, in persuading the President to set up a cabinet committee to study the textile problem. Established Feb. 16, the committee consisted of Hodges as chairman, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, Agri-

culture Secretary Orville L. Freeman, Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, and Under Secretary of State George Ball.

Pending completion of the study, Secretary Goldberg persuaded the Amalgamated Clothing Workers April 18 to call off their threatened boycott of Japanese textiles. Earlier, Hodges had similarly persuaded the Chicago electrical workers local to announce March 14 a 90-day suspension of its threatened boycott -- a face-saving way of cancelling the order. But textile interests, led by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, continued to apply pressure on the Administration in behalf of a proposal for country-by-country, product-by-product import quotas.

Following two days of hearings Feb. 6-7 (Weekly Report, p. 270), the Pastore Subcommittee March 14 issued a supplement to its 1959 report endorsing a "flexible" quota system for textiles and apparel that could be expanded as demand increased. Pastore and 10 other Senators met with industry spokesmen March 20, delivering a series of speeches in the Senate the next day in behalf of quotas. A similar meeting, held March 22 with 60 House Members from textile-producing districts, was followed by the appointment of a 15-member committee to call on President Kennedy to urge the imposition of quotas. Heading the committee was Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), a key man in rallying Southern support for some of the Administration's major legislative goals. (Weekly Report, p. 489)

After calling on the President March 27, Vinson and his committee organized a mass display in the House April 18 during which 70 Members -- 48 Democrats and 22 Republicans -- spoke up for import quotas. Said Vinson: "Unless quotas are imposed that will provide the necessary protection to the textile industry in the United States, I think I can safely predict that at least some of the Members who voted to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1958 will have second thoughts if a bill to extend the act is presented on the floor in 1962." (A motion to recommit was rejected by the House in 1958, by a vote of 146-268.)

President's Response

Following receipt of recommendations from the Hodges Committee, the President May 2 announced a seven-point program to assist the textile industry. No mention was made of quotas. Instead, the President invited the industry to seek redress under either the escape clause or the national security clause of the Trade Agreements Act, saying the application would be "carefully considered on its merits." He also announced that the State Department was calling an international conference to discuss the textile problem, and that he would "shortly" send Congress a proposal to assist any industries injured by imports. His other points consisted of executive actions to increase research on textile markets, review depreciation allowances on textile machinery, assist in financing modernization of equipment, and find ways "to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers." (For text, see Weekly Report, p. 823)

On May 15, in response to the President's invitation, ten organizations representing the textile industry filed a petition with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, under Section 8 of the Trade Agreements Act, for

a finding that textile imports constituted a threat to national security. Notice of an OCDM investigation, published June 16, gave interested parties (including importers opposed to trade restrictions) 45 days in which to file briefs, plus another 45 days in which to file rebuttals. Thus no decision is expected before Congress appears likely to adjourn. Should OCDM rule favorably on the petition, it would still be up to the President to decide whether to accept the finding and what form of remedy to impose.

Meanwhile, Under Secretary of State Ball set out to achieve a two-fold objective: (1) to get the developed countries of Western Europe to relax their restrictions on textile imports from such "low-wage" areas as Japan, Hong Kong, India, and Pakistan, and (2) to get these latter areas to adopt voluntary export quotas similar to those first imposed by Japan in 1956 on her textile exports to the U.S. In a series of briefings June 19 for Members of Congress and industry representatives, Ball explained that the proposed negotiations would be limited to cotton textiles and apparel (excluding wool and synthetic fibers and products), and that the U.S. would propose using 1960 as a base year for exports, with a 30-percent cutback for Hong Kong.

American textile interests immediately opened fire on Ball. In a letter delivered to the White House June 23, Rep. Vinson and 125 other Representatives and 36 Senators denounced Ball's program as a departure from the President's May 2 announcement, calling it a "piecemeal and entirely inadequate program...which can succeed only in embarrassing the Administration in its program relating to trade." They called on the President to abandon the proposed international textile conference. But he refused to do so, and Ball proceeded to win a preliminary agreement June 23 from representatives of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain, and Canada to recommend freer access to their markets, and to press the case for voluntary quotas in talks with exporters in Japan and Hong Kong.

At his June 28 press conference, the President defended the proposed conference in blunt terms. Said he: "We sell more (raw) cotton in Japan than we import in textiles from all over the world. This is not a matter on which we can say we will take no import, and at the same time feel that we can continue to provide this tremendous outflow of cotton. We export nearly seven million bales of cotton every year. We import a total of about 600,000 bales of cotton manufactured into textiles, so that we have to consider the economic interests of the United States, as well as other people." (For text, see Weekly Report, p. 1184)

The 17-nation textile conference opened July 17 in Geneva, under the auspices of GATT. In essence, the U.S. objective paralleled its goal with respect to aid to the underdeveloped countries: to shift a share of the burden to the other developed countries by getting them to open their markets to the textile exports of underdeveloped countries, thus easing some of the pressure on the U.S. industry.

Terms of a provisional agreement, disclosed July 26, amounted to a highly-qualified victory for the U.S. negotiators. As a short-term arrangement, it was agreed that for the year starting Oct. 1, any nation suffering "disruption of its domestic market" by unrestricted imports could ask exporting nations to cut back textile shipments to the level maintained during the year that ended June 30. If the exporters refused, the importer

could nevertheless refuse to accept more than the specified amount of textiles. Clearly designed to accommodate the U.S., this arrangement amounted to an informal "escape clause" authorizing the U.S. to impose temporary quotas. Beyond this, the Geneva agreement called on the Europeans to "significantly increase" access to their markets, and would establish a "provisional cotton textile committee" under the auspices of GATT to work out a long-term solution by April 30, 1962.

Initial reactions to the draft agreement disclosed strong opposition to use of the 1960-61 base period, both by the American industry (on grounds that imports during that period were already too high) and by the Japanese (on grounds that Hong Kong would thus benefit at the expense of Japan).

Other Developments

While the textile problem continued to occupy the forefront of the trade policy controversy, there were important developments concerning other aspects of the dispute.

Escape Clause. In his first action on a Tariff Commission recommendation, President Kennedy Feb. 7 rejected duty increases for binding twines and hard-fiber cords -- although as a Senator from Massachusetts he had supported the industry's petition for greater protection. However, the Commission was evenly divided, 3-3, on the question, so the President's action met with little opposition. Later, however, the Commission, by unanimous 6-0 votes, recommended higher duties on baseball and softball gloves, ceramic mosaic tile, and cylinder, crown, and sheet glass -- items removed in 1960 from the U.S. "bargaining list" for the GATT negotiations under "peril point" proceedings. On June 29 the President sent all three cases back to the Commission for additional information, "neither approving nor disapproving in whole or in part" the recommended increases. He thus sidestepped the danger that Congress, inflamed by the textile issue, might try to override a negative decision under authority of the 1958 amendment permitting such action by two-thirds vote of House and Senate.

Goldwater Amendment. When the Senate took up the minimum wage bill in April, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) offered an amendment authorizing import quotas or tariff increases upon a finding that imports from "low-wage countries" were endangering the living standards of U.S. workers. The amendment was rejected April 19, 39-55 (D 15-46; R 24-9), but the extent to which it was supported reflected the broad ramifications of protectionist sentiment. (Weekly Report, p. 659)

Residual Oil. Fresh controversy over imports of residual oil, a direct competitor of coal, broke out March 9 when the Kennedy Administration announced revisions in the quota system adopted in 1959, increasing the daily allowance for 1961 to 461,000 barrels. On June 10, 27 Senators wrote to Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall asking for a substantial reduction in all oil imports. In another letter July 26, 23 Senators asked President Kennedy to order a reduction in residual oil quotas, saying the imports were taking the market for 50 million tons of coal in 1961. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 541)

Lead & Zinc. To assist the long-depressed lead and zinc mining industry, Western Congressmen have proposed a subsidy program financed by taxes on lead and zinc imports. In an effort to head off this approach

to the problem, the Administration indicated its willingness to revive a stockpiling program for lead and zinc, but the trial balloon was cold-shouldered by the industry. Hearings on the subsidy proposal began July 25 before a Senate Interior subcommittee (p. 1314. For background, see Weekly Report, p. 1272).

Dent Investigation. Adding more fuel to protectionist fires was an investigation by the Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Employment, created in March by the House Education and Labor Committee. With Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.) as Chairman and Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) as Vice Chairman, the Subcommittee concentrated its attention almost exclusively on complaints of imports. Hearings were held in Washington, June 19-20, on coal; in Fond Du Lac, Wis., June 30, on cheese; in Wheeling, W.Va., July 12, on glass and pottery; and in Washington, July 19-21, on textiles.

Senate Study

From the viewpoint of "freer traders," one of the few bright spots in an otherwise darkening sky of protectionism was a 309-page report on "The United States and World Trade" prepared for the Senate Commerce Committee, following a year-long study of trade problems. Issued first on March 14 as a report to the Committee by its special staff and then reprinted June 26 as a report "of" the Committee (S Rept 446), although neither "approved, disapproved, nor considered by the Committee," the report challenged the validity of protectionist arguments that the U.S. is "pricing itself out of the world market" and can't stand the "unfair competition of low-wage countries."

To deal with the problem of import injury, the report made a strong case for a "trade adjustment program" -- a system of federal subsidies for the retooling of industries and the retraining of workers endorsed by the Democratic platform of 1960. "For the present," said the report, "the imperative need is a trade policy which accepts and applies the principle that the burden as well as the benefit of actions taken in the national interest should be shared generally by the nation as a whole.... Where overriding considerations of national security or foreign policy argue against the protection they (injured industries) seek, the sensible and fair solution is to help them to be able to meet the competition from abroad or to shift to lines of production in which they can compete."

More significantly, the report argued for an extension of the Trade Agreements Act in a form giving to the President substantially greater authority than he had been given in the past. Said the report: "Congress should grant the President tariff negotiating authority for a period longer than the four years provided under present law. This is necessary to assure our trading partners of the continuity of U.S. trade policy. In addition, the President should be empowered to negotiate tariff concessions within a given percentage of the national tariff average on an 'across-the-board' basis, with authority to determine what items will be cut and by how much in order to reach the stipulated percentage reduction. This would enable the United States to work out significant concessions in the external tariffs of the European Common Market and the countries of the European Free Trade Association. Present 'item by item' procedure is cumbersome, time consuming, and frequently unproductive of real results."

The report's third major recommendation was as follows: "Peril point and escape clause procedures under the Trade Agreements Act should be modified to make them consistent with the adjustment assistance principle, which offers a mix of constructive solutions to the problem of import injury. The peril point and escape clause provisions offer only the remedy of import restriction, which is essentially a negative response to the challenge of competition. Under the adjustment assistance program, the Tariff Commission would function not as a point of first resort but as a board of appeals before which an industry could assert that the adjustment program has not solved its problem."

Two other recommendations constituted something of a blueprint for the textile negotiations initiated by the U.S. in June. Aid and trade policies should be harmonized, the report said, "to increase the export earning capacity of the less-developed countries (and) offer them expanding opportunities to sell in the American market," while working "to open wider markets for their products in other industrial countries." But where quantitative restrictions on imports prove essential, the report said, the U.S. "should undertake to negotiate export quotas to be applied by the country of origin instead of resorting to import quotas," such voluntary quotas to be formulated "on a multilateral basis wherever possible (and) linked to efforts to induce other importing countries to remove import discriminations against countries cooperating in voluntary export quota arrangements."

Outlook

The foregoing proposals in the Senate Commerce Committee study closely resemble those made to President Kennedy before his inauguration by a task force headed by George Ball, later named Under Secretary of State. They amount to a starting point, therefore, in formulating the President's request to Congress next January. Just how much to ask and how much to expect remain to be decided. To help make that decision, the President plans to appoint a White House coordinator whose job will be to pull together an Administration position and to develop the maximum political support for it. The man picked for the job: Howard C. Petersen, president of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. and long active in the Committee for Economic Development.

Numerous problems confront Petersen. Here are some of them.

Trade Adjustment. Long discussed but never actively pushed, the proposal for helping industries to "adjust" to import competition through a program of federal aids has never won the acceptance of protectionists as an adequate remedy. Such assistance would be too late and too little, in their view, and would be no substitute for the quotas and tariff increases needed to restrain imports. Thus the incorporation of a trade adjustment program in the Administration's request for additional Presidential authority to cut tariffs is not expected to win over those Members of Congress who have consistently opposed the Trade Agreements program in recent years. The question is whether it will suffice to hold the support of those Members who have backed liberal trade policies in the past, but now find themselves under rising protectionist pressures in their districts.

The President has yet to act on the promise contained in his textile statement of May 2, when he said "I will shortly send to the Congress a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious

injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the Federal Government." Presumably the proposal is being held back for the trade policy "package" due next January. Earlier, the Senate had added a provision to the Administration's depressed areas bill, giving special preference to areas adversely affected by tariff reductions -- a form of trade adjustment legislation -- but the provision was dropped from the bill in conference (Weekly Report, p. 708).

Congress. Administration supporters on Capitol Hill have been all but silent on the trade policy issue. When the Senate March 16 approved U.S. membership in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, every effort was made to play down the trade policy implications of the proposal (Weekly Report, p. 419). In the absence of a strong Democratic spokesman, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) has emerged as the leading champion of a liberal trade policy. On Feb. 9 Javits introduced a trade adjustment bill (S 851) and an export promotion measure (S 852). In a lengthy address to the Senate July 10 he said he intended to "ring the alarm bell on this Administration," and warned that extension of the Trade Agreements Act was "in serious danger unless.... this Administration summons up the courage and the initiative to deal with the problems of import competition."

No steps have been taken by the House Ways and Means Committee, where trade legislation originates, to prepare for the coming battle. Prior to the 1958 extension, the Committee in 1956 set up a nine-member Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy, chaired by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), which compiled an extensive record of data in support of a liberal trade program. The Subcommittee was not reconstituted last January, reportedly because of friction between Boggs and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.). Boggs heads a Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, under the Joint Economic Committee, and is planning to hold hearings in October. But Boggs himself is under protectionist pressures from shrimp interests, and has been silent on the trade issue in recent months.

Rep. Mills is in an even more difficult position. Arkansas lost two of its six House seats as the result of the 1960 Census; barring reversal of a situation preventing redistricting of the state for the 1962 Congressional elections, Mills and his colleagues will have to run at large (Weekly Report, pp. 1040, 1231). He will then have to contend with pressures from lead and zinc interests and other protectionist groups. Meanwhile, he is carrying a large share of the burden of enacting such other highly-controversial Administration measures as medical aid for the aged and tax reform.

Organized Labor. Perhaps the largest imponderable in the picture is the position of organized labor, long in the forefront of liberal trade advocates. So far, the AFL-CIO and its major industrial constituents have stood firm on the issue; President George Meany April 11 condemned "Buy American" campaigns as a threat to U.S. workers and industry. But this position could be changed -- and with it the position of big-city Representatives -- by a deterioration in economic activity or a sharp surge in imports.

Export interests in the business community, who have supported liberal trade policies just as consistently, are also regarded as subject to change. They have been offended by the President's proposals to tax their foreign income; at the same time, they have been building up their foreign operations, reducing correspondingly their stake in maintaining a strong U.S. export position.

CREDIT DISCLOSURE BILL WINS ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

A controversial bill aimed at informing consumers of actual credit costs recently got a new lease on life when it won the backing of the Kennedy Administration.

In the 86th Congress the Senate Banking and Currency Production and Stabilization Subcommittee had held hearings on and approved Sen. Paul H. Douglas' (D Ill.) so-called "truth in lending" bill, but the measure was opposed by the Eisenhower Administration and remained locked in the full Committee at session's end. (For earlier Fact Sheet see 1960 Weekly Report p. 950)

Douglas reintroduced the bill, S 1740, in the 87th Congress and during recent Subcommittee hearings it was enthusiastically endorsed by the Council of Economic Advisers and won qualified approval from the Federal Reserve Board and Commerce Department. The measure has no chance of reaching the floor until next year and a stiff fight is anticipated, but its prospects for eventual enactment have been greatly enhanced by Administration endorsement.

Twenty-one Senators co-sponsored S 1740: Democratic Sens. Proxmire (Wis.), Neuberger (Ore.), Clark (Pa.), Lausche (Ohio), Magnuson (Wash.), Jackson (Wash.), Yarborough (Texas), Young (Ohio), McNamara (Mich.), Church (Idaho), Morse (Ore.), Gruening (Alaska), McGee (Wyo.), Cannon (Nev.), Hart (Mich.), Bartlett (Alaska), Long (Hawaii), Burdick (N.D.), Smith (Mass.) and Long (La.) and Republican Sen. Case (N.J.).

As introduced, S 1740 required merchants and money lenders to provide customers with full knowledge of finance charges and interest rates. The bill required that the following information be disclosed:

- The total cash price of the article or service to be performed.
- The amount to be credited as a down-payment.
- The difference between the down-payment and total cash price.
- All charges in connection with the transaction not directly resulting from extension of credit, such as insurance charges.
- The total finance charge in dollars and cents, including interest and service charges.
- The finance costs expressed in percentage terms as a "simple annual interest rate," that is, a rate calculated on the basis of the steadily declining unpaid balance of the debt rather than on the original principal.

The bill directed the Federal Reserve Board to prescribe "such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

The provision requiring the specification of a simple annual interest rate has been the principal target of opponents of "truth in lending." The provision would end the common practice by which a bank or financing company, for example, might advertise a 6 percent annual rate on a monthly payment loan when the actual rate would be close to 12 percent because the borrower would pay interest on the entire amount of the loan each month instead of on the steadily declining unpaid balance.

Opponents have charged that "simple annual interest rate" would be all but impossible to compute for many transactions, particularly in the case of "revolving credit" and small credit sales. A more fundamental objection, perhaps, was expressed by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) during the recent hearings: "The truth is that consumers have mistakenly been led to believe that 6 percent is the fair interest charge for credit. A statement of annual rates of 18 percent will be suicidal for retail merchants." Opponents have also contended that passage of S 1740 would result merely in the credit cost being buried in higher prices.

Proponents of the "simple annual rate" provision, led by Douglas, argue that it is necessary to help restrain the growth of consumer debt, currently estimated at \$54 billion of which \$42 billion is installment credit. They also claim the information is necessary to invigorate competition in the credit market and may aid the economy by restraining credit purchases in boom periods when credit prices rise and encouraging them during slack periods when they drop.

Senate Hearings

The Production and Stabilization Subcommittee held hearings on S 1740 July 17-20 and 24-27, with further hearings anticipated. Highlights of the testimony:

July 17 -- James Tobin, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, supported S 1740. He said the bill would "serve to prevent fraud and deception and to invigorate competition." Tobin said S 1740 would increase consumer awareness of credit cost charges in economic slack or boom periods, would therefore restrain credit purchases in inflation and encourage them in slack economic times, and thus would "make the cyclical fluctuation of credit costs to be a more stabilizing influence on the economy." Tobin said he did not believe the Federal Reserve Board was the proper agency to enforce the requirement as stipulated in the bill, and suggested that the Federal Trade Commission might be more suitable.

Asked by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) if it wouldn't be an almost impossible task for retailers to calculate simple annual interest Tobin said in most cases the calculation was quite simple and required only a few minutes of work.

A report submitted by the Commerce Department said the Department was "generally in accord with the purpose" of S 1740 in contributing to public knowledge of the actual cost of credit use. The report questioned whether the bill might be too difficult to apply to so-called revolving credit in which a customer is billed monthly for some fraction of his total unpaid balance, plus a service charge.

July 18 -- Douglas introduced a small cardboard device which he said resembled a simplified slide rule and would enable anyone to figure simple annual interest quickly. Bennett said the computations made by the device were as much as 20 percent in error and a clerk would need a computer measuring nine feet by two feet to comply with the proposed legislation.

Prof. Raymond Rogers of New York University, spokesman for the Savings Bank Association of New York which devised the computer, said it approximated interest costs for the consumer, and that "every lender knows to the fourth decimal point what his interest rate is."

July 19 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin supported S 1740 but said because it dealt primarily with trade practices rather than monetary policy it should not be enforced by the Federal Reserve Board. He said enactment of the bill would "make the market for funds more competitive and make more efficient the allocation of resources generally." Martin said he disagreed with the view of the Council of Economic Advisers that the bill would serve an over-all monetary function by helping to expand consumer credit in slack economic times and depress it in boom periods.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed S 1740. It said the regulation of credit belonged to the states and passage of the bill "would be a step" toward placing "the FBI in the role of a national police force."

July 20 -- Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO supported the bill. He said it was "indisputable that the finance charges are in many instances a good deal higher than they need to be," and that there was "simply no excuse for a buyer not to be told the cost of his purchase, including that share of the cost that represents interest and so-called service charges."

Willard J. Hagen, manager of the Andrews Air Force Base Credit Union, supported S 1740. He said a "maze of misinformation and fancy figure work confronted the borrower" and cited instances in which air men thought they were paying six or seven percent on loans when the actual annual rate was 18 to 97 percent.

James W. Grant, manager of the Department of Justice Federal Employees Credit Union, said "an experienced agent" of the FBI had told him that the proposed financing of his automobile would cost four percent interest and then found that it was over 20 percent when computed on a simple annual interest basis.

July 24 -- Robert J. McEwen and Martha E. O'Neill of the Advisory Consumer Counsel to the Massachusetts Attorney General urged enactment of S 1740. McEwen said he generally favored local action to correct abuses, but felt adequate credit regulation could be provided only by the Federal Government.

Louis Rothschild, executive director of the National Assn. of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, opposed the bill. He said the problems of compliance with the bill on small credit transactions and 30-day charge accounts would be "insurmountable." Rothschild challenged the proponents of S 1740 to "bring any isolated examples of instances where customers of men's wear stores have been taken advantage of, defrauded, misled, in the matter of charges or credit terms."

July 25 -- Dr. Theodore N. Beckman, Ohio State University, professor of Economics, and Duncan McC. Holthausen, a department store executive, opposed S 1740 as representatives of the National Retail Merchants Assn. Holthausen said the proposal was "unworkable," did not take into account the various methods of extending credit and did not provide a feasible means of expressing percentage finance charges. Beckman said the costs of credit investigation, carrying charges, servicing accounts etc., could not be reduced and expressed as simple annual interest and the proposed "federal controls" would place an "undue burden on thousands of small businessmen who cannot possibly comply with the requirements."

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), one of 21 co-sponsors of S 1740, said no legitimate objection could "possibly be made to telling the buyer in plain language and understandable figures exactly what he is paying for credit."

July 26 -- Daniel Fufeld of the University of Michigan Department of Economics supported S 1740. Fufeld said the average consumer was unaware that a 3 percent a month interest rate meant 36 percent a year interest rate.

Kenneth Barnard of the National Better Business Bureau supported S 1740.

Mrs. Alice Lev of Americans for Democratic Action said enactment of S 1740 would "materially assist the consumer in evaluating what he buys."

July 27 -- Andrew Lamb, Montgomery Ward & Co. treasurer, said the company agreed with the principle of full disclosure of credit charges but opposed S 1740 because it was unworkable, discriminatory, and disregarded the legal distinction between lending money and selling merchandise on credit. He said it was "impossible" to convert retail credit charges to a simple annual rate.

Samuel M. Mitchell, Sears, Roebuck & Co. attorney, said expression of a simple annual interest rate would curtail installment sales of consumer goods and disrupt the economy, would "disrupt credit principles that have been institutionalized by millions of transactions," would promote the deterioration of true cash sale prices, and would impose a burden of clerical work which would make the cost of installment sales "prohibitive."



Political Notes

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey July 13 and 27 announced five special subcommittees in addition to those previously announced (Weekly Report p. 1246). The new groups:

Senior citizens subcommittee, designed to foster "Democratic support" among voters 65 or older; co-chairmen William L. Coleman (Ohio) and Mrs. John G. Pollard (Va.).

Affiliated support groups subcommittee, to study ways and means of maintaining and increasing Democratic support among labor, business and farm groups; co-chairmen William L. Dunfee (N.H.) and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey (Mich.).

Political organization subcommittee; co-chairmen Neil Staebler (Mich.) and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stanton (Mass.).

Special groups subcommittee, to increase Democratic support among foreign born and Negro groups; co-chairmen David T. Wilentz (N.J.) and Mrs. Dolores M. Martin (Hawaii).

Communications and public relations subcommittee; co-chairmen Jacob M. Arvey (Ill.) and Mrs. Beatrice Holt Rosenthal (Conn.).

CORRECTION

The following vote correction on House Roll Call No. 43 (p. 1054) was omitted from the January-June Index: Harrison (D Va.) was incorrectly recorded as voting Yea; he was absent. Harrison (R Wyo.) was incorrectly recorded as absent; he voted Yea. Corrected vote breakdown: 292-63 (D 191-19; R 101-44).

OPPOSING LOBBY GROUPS ACTIVE FOR, AGAINST FOREIGN AID

Faced with the problem of persuading Congress to accept the entire package of his controversial foreign aid proposals, President Kennedy has sought support from citizen and business groups and labor and trade organizations which have traditionally endorsed the mutual security program. At the same time, other groups traditionally against foreign aid are opposing the program.

Unlike domestic programs which are already familiar to national organizations, and frequently are their only active concern, foreign aid has no natural group of supporters throughout the country. This has been a problem faced by other post-World War II Presidents and, like Mr. Kennedy, they have sought to develop active and effective citizens' groups in order to lobby for the program on Capitol Hill.

Early in June, President Kennedy sought out prominent citizens who would be willing to organize a pro-foreign aid citizens committee. The result was the formation of the Citizens' Committee for International Development and was similar to groups formed with the encouragement of former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower to help push their foreign aid programs through Congress. Although CCID has no official connection with past groups, many of the people who helped to organize the earlier groups have joined again to promote Mr. Kennedy's program. CCID is under the chairmanship of Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of the executive committee of Trans-World Airlines.

Opposed to the President's mutual security program is the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee which has for several years been an active lobby against any expansion of foreign aid. Its national chairman is Walter Harnischfeger, a Milwaukee, Wis., industrialist.

Both the CCID and the Harnischfeger group are supported by private contributions; both are registered lobby organizations under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, and both are highly articulate, adamant supporters of their points of view.

The controversy over foreign aid in 1961 has become unusually intense because of the President's request for a total of \$8.8 billion in borrowing authority over a five-year period with which to make loans to less developed countries and areas. Opponents of this provision on Capitol Hill and elsewhere argue that it constitutes a form of "backdoor spending" which would take financing control of the foreign aid program out of the hands of Congress.

Groups and individuals who share the thinking of the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee object not only to the long-term borrowing authority, but to the over-all concept of foreign aid. They argue that it should be drastically reduced and, except for certain minor aspects, eventually be eliminated entirely.

Proponents maintain that only through an expanded and long-term foreign aid program can the objectives of world peace and stability be realized. (For fact sheet on the Administration's foreign aid proposals, see Weekly Report p. 907; for Congressional activity, see p. 1366.)

Funds for Foreign Aid

Shown below are total requests, authorizations and appropriations for the mutual security program for fiscal years 1958-61. For references, see 1957 Almanac p. 601; 1958 Almanac p. 183; 1959 Almanac p. 178; 1960 Almanac p. 167.

Fiscal 1958	
Request	\$3,864,410,000
Authorization	\$3,367,083,000
Appropriation	\$2,768,760,000
Fiscal 1959	
Request	\$3,297,900,000
Authorization	\$3,031,400,000
Appropriation	\$3,298,092,500
Fiscal 1960	
Request	\$3,909,400,000
Authorization	\$3,556,200,000
Appropriation	\$3,225,813,000
Fiscal 1961	
Request	\$4,250,000,000
Authorization	\$4,186,300,000
Appropriation	\$3,781,350,000

In addition to the Citizens' Committee for International Development, there are a number of other organizations primarily concerned with international economic and social development which therefore have an interest in the mutual security program. Some take forthright stands in favor of the program, while others give it indirect support. Still other groups, organized for other purposes, take a direct interest in the U.S. foreign aid program -- either for or against it. The Citizens Foreign Aid Committee is the only group organized to oppose actively foreign aid. This fact sheet describes the organizations and their functions.

Citizens Foreign Aid Committee

CFAC was established in December 1958 in order to mobilize public opinion against any expansion of the mutual security program and to "educate" the public in matters of foreign aid. The group was an outgrowth of For America, a constitutionalist organization formed in 1954 as a vehicle for expressing the members' opinions on states rights and other domestic issues.

The committee has a membership of 45 industrialists, lawyers, educators and others, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its budget is about \$50,000 annually. Its headquarters are located at 1001 Connecticut Ave., in Washington.

In addition to chairman Harnischfeger, the committee's officers include a national director, Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, U.S.A. (Ret.), and a legal counsel, Clarence Manion, former dean of the College of Law at

Notre Dame University. Both the committee and Fellers registered April 17, 1959 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

The objective of CFAC is: to bring about a "drastic reduction" in foreign aid. Gen. Fellers told CQ that U.S. foreign aid should be eliminated entirely except for certain technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, and that should be provided only if the country asked for the aid and was able to pay for part of it. He said that United States foreign aid resulted in "socialism" and that military aid frequently led to military dictatorships. In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 20, Fellers said the foreign aid program was undermining private investments abroad and recommended that foreign aid for fiscal 1962 be limited to \$1 billion.

The committee attempts to influence Congress and the public in the following ways: through publication of a weekly newsletter which it sends to all Congressmen and top Administration officials as well as to those on its regular mailing list, testimony before Congressional committees, regular and specialized communications media and direct mail contact. Currently the committee is encouraging the public to write Members of Congress urging them to oppose President Kennedy's foreign aid program. It has supplied form letters to be used for this purpose.

In addition to Harnischfeger, Fellers and Manion, the following are members of CFAC:

T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Richmond, Va.; Spruille Braden, former U.S. ambassador to Cuba, New York; Frank C. Brophy, Phoenix, Ariz.; former Rep. Howard Buffett (R Neb., 1943-1949), Omaha, Neb.; F. Gano Chance, Centralia, Mo.; Robert B. Dresser, Providence, R.I.; E.M. Elkin, Pittsburgh; Guy George Gabrielson, former chairman, National Republican Committee, Bernardsville, N.J.; Robert M. Gaylord, Rockford, Ill.; William J. Grede, Milwaukee; Luther O. Griffith, Huntington, W.Va.; Robert M. Harriss, Forest Hills, N.Y.; A.G. Heinsohn Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.; Clarence Budington Kelland, former executive director of the Republican National Committee (1942), Scottsdale, Ariz.; James S. Kemper, former U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, Chicago; Conrad Kohler, Kohler, Wis.; Otto T. Kreuser, Great Barrington, Mass.; J. Bracken Lee, former governor of Utah (R), Salt Lake City; William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, N.H.

R. Chesley McCormick, Wichita, Kan.; William L. McGrath, Cincinnati, Ohio; Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, S.C.; Mrs. Robert Murray, Oshkosh, Wis.; Gerald P. Nye (ex-Sen.; R N.D. 1925-45), Cooperstown, N.D.; Samuel B. Pettengill (ex-Rep., D Ind. 1931-39), Grafton, Vt.; J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, Pa.; J.T. Phelps, Phoenix, Ariz.; Edgar Monsanto Queeny, St. Louis, Mo.; Willard F. Rockwell, Pittsburgh; Hubbard S. Russell, Maricopa, Calif.; H.A. Sawyer, New York; T.G.W. Settle, Washington; Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, USAF (Ret.), Winter Park, Fla.; Ernest G. Swigert, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Garvin E. Tankersley, Bethesda, Md.; Charles C. Tansill, Washington; E. McL. Tittmann, New York; Leigh Wade, Washington; Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, U.S.A. (Ret.), Boyds, Md.; Burton K. Wheeler (ex-Sen., D Mont. 1923-47), Butte, Mont.; Donald R. Wilson, Clarksburg, W.Va.; Robert E. Wood, director of Sears Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

Citizens' Committee

The Citizens' Committee for International Development, organized about June 16 when it opened offices at 1025 Connecticut Ave. in Washington, in order to begin recruitment of members to support the Administration's foreign aid program, consists of about 200 leaders in business, finance, commerce, labor, education and the communities and endeavors to "reflect broad national public support" for the mutual security program. (Weekly Report p. 1188)

The group came into being officially June 27 when it was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. On July 10 its bi-laws and policy statement were approved by the executive committee, the administrative arm of the organization. CCID resembles in purpose and format the Committee for International Economic Growth when it was organized in 1958 to help gain support for President Eisenhower's foreign aid program (see below).

Although the ostensible purpose of CCID is short-range -- to ensure passage of the foreign aid bill (HR 7372; S 983) -- the group is organized on a long-term basis with the objectives of continuing public interest in foreign aid and serving as a "nerve center" to develop the most effective exchange of information and support activity for mutual security. It will also be concerned with the operation and execution of the foreign aid program, advise the State Department and seek ways to recruit qualified private citizens for short-term assignments with the foreign aid administration.

The policy statement adopted by CCID's executive committee July 10 emphasized that the security of the United States, "as well as the peace of the world, depended on a comprehensive, efficiently operated foreign aid program -- a program of a size and scope consonant with our responsibilities as the leader...of the free peoples of the world." The statement referred to the "notable success of past programs" through which the U.S. had assisted in the "rebirth of a free and strong Europe, in the development of less privileged nations into societies that can with realism look forward to economic and political stability."

The committee also declared its support of a "modernized, business-type approach to foreign aid, pointing toward long-term development programs and the elimination of ineffective commitments to meet annual fiscal year deadlines." It said long-term financing could be achieved without sacrificing the control of Congress over the program.

The committee's executive director is John O'Shea who, prior to his appointment, was an aide to Albert M. Greenfield, a Philadelphia banker and a member of CCID's executive committee. Greenfield was instrumental in organizing CCID. The committee is supported by private donations. It registered July 5 as a lobby organization.

As of Aug. 1, representatives of CCID had held at least four meetings with Administration officials, including two with President Kennedy.

The initial meeting was June 24 when about 32 CCID members met with Administration officials at the White House for a briefing on the foreign aid situation. Kennedy aides attending the meeting included Ralph A. Dungan, a special assistant to the President and reportedly the key liaison man between CCID and the Administration; Frank M. Coffin, director of the Development Loan Fund; John L. Salter, deputy director of the International Cooperation

Administration for Congressional relations; and Theodore Tannenwald Jr., a New York City attorney who was a member of the President's foreign aid task force. The President June 30 met with about 12 representatives of business, labor and citizens groups to discuss the establishment of the CCID and on July 10 when the group officially dedicated the organization to the passage of his mutual security program. At that meeting, Mr. Kennedy termed his foreign aid program "probably the most vital piece of legislation in the national interest before this session of Congress." Another briefing by the President's aides was held Aug. 1.

In a release following the July 10 meeting with the President, the CCID set forth the following purposes and objectives:

Dissemination of information -- Focus national interest and attention on the foreign aid program by the dissemination of information through national communications media. In order to achieve this aspect of its mission, the committee is producing 1,000 recordings for distribution to radio stations throughout the nation, of from one to 15 minutes in length. The recordings carry messages urging support of foreign aid from President Kennedy, Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and others.

CCID also has developed news kits containing editorials and feature information on the foreign aid program. The kits, being distributed to 1,800 newspapers throughout the nation, include messages from former President Eisenhower, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

Education program -- Establish working relationships with over 45 national organizations throughout the country to carry out the educational and informational program. The national groups represent education, women's, religious, fraternal and civic organizations. In addition, CCID has sent fact sheets and other informational materials to more than 500 business, labor, industrial and education leaders asking them to support the program and write Members of Congress stating their position.

Democratic party support -- In cooperation with the Democratic National Committee, CCID has telegraphed all Democratic governors and over 200 Democratic mayors urging their "concentrated attention and support on the foreign aid program." The Committee is seeking similar ways of working closely with the Republican National Committee.

Congressional support -- Analyze the positions of Members of Congress with regard to the President's foreign aid proposals. Where support was "weak" or a Member opposed foreign aid, the committee planned to contact him to "explain" more fully the President's program.

Fund analysis -- CCID made an analysis of foreign aid funds expended in recent years which indicated that "upwards of 80 percent" of the money spent for economic aid has been spent in the United States for materials and supplies. The committee has contacted businesses which have received a major portion of foreign aid contracts and asked them to indicate their support of the program to Members of Congress.

CCID MEMBERSHIP

In addition to Pierson and O'Shea, the committee's officers include Daniel W. Bell, chairman of the board of the American Security and Trust Co., Washington, as

treasurer and Paul J. Seltzer, vice president of the American Security and Trust Co. as assistant treasurer.

Following is a list of the CCID executive committee as of July 19 (an asterisk indicates the person is also a vice chairman):

Eugenie Anderson*, former ambassador to Denmark; Robert S. Benjamin, chairman, United Artists Corp., New York; William Benton* (ex-Sen., D Conn. 1949-53), chairman of the board, Encyclopedia Britannica, New York (Benton is also on the CIEG board of directors); Thomas D. Cabot*, chairman, Cabot Corp., Boston; Everett N. Case, president, Colgate Univ., Hamilton, New York; O. Roy Chalk*, president, D.C. Transit System Inc., Washington, D.C.; Myron M. Cowen*, former ambassador to Australia, Belgium and the Philippines; Alfred H. Edelson, president, Rytex Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles W. Engelhard, president, Baker and Co., Newark, N.J.; Malcolm S. Forbes*, editor and publisher, Forbes Inc., New York; Eugene E. Frazier, president, United Transport Services Employees of America (AFL-CIO), Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Eleanor Clark French, New York; Ugo Galassi*, president, Underwood Corp., New York; Albert M. Greenfield*, honorary chairman, Bankers Securities Corp., Philadelphia; Alfred M. Gruenther*, former supreme allied commander in Europe, Washington, D.C.; Albert J. Hayes, president, International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO), Washington, D.C.; Walter Hochschild, chairman of the board, American Metal Climax Inc., New York; David Karr, president, Fairbanks-Whitney Corp., New York; Murray D. Lincoln*, chairman, Nationwide Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio; Sol M. Linowitz*, chairman, Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Oswald Lord, former U.S. delegate to the United Nations; George Meany*, president, AFL-CIO, Washington; John Murphy, consultant, Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Washington; Thomas S. Nichols, chairman, Olin Mathieson Corp., New York; William S. Paley*, chairman of the board, Columbia Broadcasting System Inc., New York; Howard C. Petersen*, president, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia; Ross Pritchard, chairman, Political Science Dept., Southwestern Univ., Memphis, Tenn.; Ralph T. Reed*, chairman, executive committee, American Express Co., New York; Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO), Detroit; Mrs. Mary G. Roebeling*, president, Trenton Trust Co., Trenton, N.J.

David Sarnoff*, chairman of the board, Radio Corp. of America, New York; Ralph I. Straus, R.H. Macy and Co., New York; Walter Sterling Surrey*, Surrey, Karasik, Gould and Efron, Washington, D.C.; Charles P. Taft*, chairman, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Washington, D.C.; Thomas J. Watson Jr.*, president, International Business Machines Corp., New York; Harvey Williams*, president, Philco International Corp., Philadelphia; James D. Zellerbach*, president, Crown Zellerbach Foundation, San Francisco; Ezra Zilkha, president, Zilkha and Sons, New York.

The following members of CCID were also members of the original group forming the Committee for International Economic Growth (see below). Those not identified are on the CCID executive committee listed above.

Eugenie Anderson; Sarah G. Blanding, president, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture; George R. Brown, president, United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston; James B. Carey, president, Communications Workers of America

(AFL-CIO), Washington, D.C.; Edward W. Carter, Broadway-Hale Stores Inc., Los Angeles; Paul F. Clark, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston; Abraham Feinberg, chairman of the board, Kayser-Roth, New York; George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Cincinnati; Oveta Culp Hobby, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Paul G. Hoffman, managing director, United Nations Special Fund; O.A. Knight, president, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (AFL-CIO), Denver.

Herbert H. Lehman (ex-Sen.; D. N.Y. 1949-57); Mrs. Oswald Lord; David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO), Pittsburgh; George Meany; Max F. Millikan, director, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Herschel D. Newsom, master, National Grange, Washington, D.C.; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union, Denver; Ralph T. Reed; Mrs. Mary G. Roebeling; Elmo Roper, Elmo Roper and Associates, New York; David Sarnoff; Charles P. Taft; Jerry Voorhis (ex-Rep., D Calif. 1937-47), executive director, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Chicago; Thomas J. Watson Jr.

Committee for International Economic Growth

Formed in February 1958 to mobilize support for President Eisenhower's mutual security program, the Committee for International Economic Growth currently serves as a clearing house of information on all foreign aid programs -- federal as well as private. CIEG is located in Washington, and claims a membership of about 12,000 individuals and business, labor and other organizations. It is supported by private contributions and subscriptions to a monthly journal, *Economic World*. It operates on a budget of about \$177,000 a year. CIEG has never registered as a lobby group.

Early in 1958, President Eisenhower was faced with a problem similar to that currently confronting President Kennedy: Congressional resistance and public apathy to his foreign aid program. To counter the opposition, Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 11, 1958 gave a "personal commission" to Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Assn. of America and then special ambassador to the Middle East, to call a bipartisan conference of business organization leaders to stimulate "public awareness" of the need for foreign aid programs.

The Johnston group had two goals: to prevent Congressional "gutting" of the fiscal 1959 foreign aid appropriations and to build "public understanding" and support for a continuing program of economic and development assistance. The CIEG called a one-day National Conference on Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security on Feb. 25, 1958 in Washington. The conference brought together 1,200 business, church, political and professional leaders to hear top-level Democrats and Republicans speak for the foreign aid program.

Following the conference, it was the job of CIEG to continue "informing" the public and building public support for foreign aid. The results of its work was seen in part in Congressional action on foreign aid in 1958: the Administration requested \$3,297,900,000 for fiscal 1959 and Congress appropriated \$3,298,092,500 (see box).

In the summer of 1958, after the Mutual Security Act (PL 85-477) became law and the immediate goal of CIEG had been accomplished, the group changed its focus from support of mutual security as such to support of the

broader picture of U.S. foreign economic policy as related to national security. In part, the change of focus meant considerably more emphasis on the economic and social aspects of the foreign aid program than on the military aid. CIEG began to gather all available information on foreign aid, federal as well as private, and to act as an education, information and research center. In 1959, CIEG began publication of the *Economic World*, which currently circulates in more than 80 countries. On March 14, 1961, it created the Center for International Economic Growth Inc. under which the activities of the committee could be expanded. The center is located in a town house at 1720 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., in Washington. Currently the center is concentrating on two projects: identification of all private foreign aid programs being carried out in any given country and preparation of the World Economic Progress Assembly and Exposition to be held Nov. 10-25, 1962 in Chicago. The purpose of the exposition is to bring together for discussion and display information about "man's new effort to cooperate for economic growth and human welfare."

The original organizing members of CIEG were Harlan Cleveland, currently Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs; Douglas Dillon, currently Secretary of the Treasury; Averell Harriman, President Kennedy's Ambassador-at-large; and Erle Coker Jr., currently an alternate executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The current board of directors of CIEG includes: Robert E. Asher, William Benton, Ray R. Eppert, Lincoln Gordon, Paul G. Hoffman, Eric Johnston, Max F. Millikan, Robert R. Nathan, George M. Parker, Theodore W. Schultz, Eugene Staley, Henry M. Wriston. Its executive director is William N. Collison.

Other Groups

In addition to the groups mentioned above, several other organizations take an active favorable interest in the mutual security program and hold periodic conferences to focus public attention on foreign aid.

The National Conference on International Economic and Social Development June 15 and 16 held its eighth national meeting in order to bring together varying viewpoints on foreign aid. The group, an informal coalition of more than 200 national organizations representing civic, business, labor and professional groups, is an outgrowth of the Point Four Information Service. It has met about once a year since 1952. The conference as such has not taken a stand on foreign aid, but its members generally are considered sympathetic to an improved mutual security program. It is a continuing organization which as a result of the June meeting has established for the first time a permanent central staff to publish a summary of the conference, maintain contact with the members and prepare for future meetings. Its co-chairmen are David D. Lloyd and Wallace J. Campbell, its executive director is Frank A. Schuler Jr. and its offices are at 1720 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. (Weekly Report p. 1033)

The Point Four Information Service, which currently operates on a very limited scale, did for the Marshall Plan and former President Truman's Point Four Program the job that the Conference currently performs for foreign economic aid. Formed in 1949, it is a loose grouping of about 75 individuals which holds periodic meetings to discuss foreign aid problems. The Service, under the

chairmanship and direction of Mrs. George Bell, maintains an office at 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington. (Weekly Report p. 1033)

The International Economic Policy Assn. also takes an active interest in foreign aid problems. Located at 1625 I St. N.W. in Washington, IEPA is a private non-profit, non-partisan association of business groups whose objective is to encourage effective U.S. international economic policies and programs and "eliminate impediments to private business participation in overseas economic developments." The group was formed in 1957. Its president and director is N.R. Danielian.

The officers of IEPA, in addition to Danielian, include the following directors: H. Robert Diercks, vice president, Cargill Inc., Minneapolis; E.V. Huggins, chairman of the executive committee and vice president, Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Nicholas Kelley Jr., vice president, Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.; George N. Monro III, vice president, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit; Murray Preston, vice president, American Security and Trust Company, Washington; H. Chapman Rose, partner, Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis, Cleveland, Ohio and Washington; Walter C. Skuce, executive director of government services, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.; Philip H. Watts, partner, Alex. Brown and Sons, investment bankers; and F. Hugh Burns (Secretary).

The following organizations, although formed for other purposes, generally support the mutual security program, sometimes with modifications:

U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Assn. of Home Builders, National Council of Churches of Christ, American Assn. of Univ. Women, League of Women Voters, National Farmers Union, Americans for Democratic Action, the American Veterans' Committee, the Friends Committee for National Legislation and the Committee for Economic Development.

The following groups, in the past, have recommended modification in the mutual security program: Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Farm Bureau and the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

Capitol Briefs

REP. ALGER'S TAXES UNPAID

Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) has admitted that he owed the United States Government \$814.26 in back income taxes and interest, according to an Associated Press July 22 report. Alger, who last January was divorced from his wife, Mrs. Lucille Alger, reportedly said all his assets currently were tied up in a property settlement suit and that the "tax people know they will get their money" eventually. The report also said the Government had authorized liens to seize all of Alger's property and that the mortgagors of his \$28,000 Dallas home had issued foreclosure notices because of a failure to make payments.

SUGAR ACT RECOMMENDATIONS

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman July 24 said it was "quite unlikely" that the Administration would make any recommendations to Congress during the current session for revisions in existing sugar legislation.

Congress March 29 sent to the President a bill (HR 5463) extending the Sugar Act of 1948, for 15 months through June 30, 1962. (Weekly Report p. 521)

UNION CHIEFS' SALARIES

The Bureau of Labor-Management in the Labor Department July 25 released a report showing that of 219 national and international labor unions, only 46, or 21 percent, paid their presidents more than \$20,000 annually and only three, or 1.4 percent, paid more than \$50,000 annually.

The complete breakdown follows:

Forty-one were paid nothing; 30 were paid less than \$5,000; 38 between \$5,000 and \$9,999; 64 between \$10,000 and \$19,999; 27 between \$20,000 and \$29,999; and 16 between \$30,000 and \$49,999.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	1262	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	\$ 5,967,494,500
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	1310	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	641,135,800
Defense	1333	46,396,945,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000	46,848,292,000		
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment	1229	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000			
District Budget		292,438,188	268,172,400	268,122,400			
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	1342	\$ 9,174,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000	9,098,614,500	9,098,769,500	
Interior (HR 6345)	1346	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	779,158,650
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	1341	5,004,131,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000	5,161,380,000	5,161,380,000	
Legislative (HR 7208)	1308	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335	135,432,065	135,432,065	
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	943	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	911	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	
Mutual Security							
Military Construction	1309	1,035,568,000	886,768,000	883,359,000			
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	\$ 600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1166	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000

TV AND CRIME

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On programming of crime and violence-type shows and their impact, if any, on juvenile behavior. (Weekly Report p. 986) Testimony:

July 27 -- Subcommittee Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) said the television industry had made a mockery of their own standards and codes by programming a "diet of murder, extortion, eccentric sex and subhuman brutality." He proposed that Congress authorize the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the broadcasting networks to prevent the showing of violence for its own sake, and to assure that TV was operated in the "best interest of the American people."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff said there was no positive evidence that "bad programs" caused children to do "bad things," but there were "strong suspicions" that they did. He said an intensive program to study the relationship between youth crime and TV crime programming should be initiated. He said TV crime programs were harmful to children, if for no other reason than that they were watched in place of other more worthwhile shows. He said parents should regulate the programs their children watched more carefully.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph E. Schieder of the National Catholic Welfare Conference said he believed there was a relationship between the rise in the juvenile crime rate and the rise in TV crime programming. He said the TV industry should regulate its own programming, but if that proved inadequate federal control should be increased.

June 28 -- Maurice J. Unger of ZIV-United Artists said the broadcasting networks were responsible for much of the violence in TV shows and the best means of improving TV programming was to authorize the FCC to regulate the networks.

Jerry Thorpe of Desilu Productions said "The Untouchables" was a melodrama reflecting a "flamboyant era of racketeering which suffered from 'its imitators.'" He said "excessive money" was spent to make it a "quality production."

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 25 reported a bill (HR 1010) amending and extending for two years, until Dec. 31, 1963, the Mexican farm labor program (PL 82-78). (Weekly Report p. 988)

The Senate Committee reported an amended version of the House bill which as passed May 11 extended PL 78 unchanged for two years. (Weekly Report p. 794) The Committee included Administration-backed amendments originally embodied in S 1945 which, the report said, were designed to provide greater protection to U.S. migrants in competition with Mexican laborers.

In addition to extending the Mexican farm labor program, HR 1010, as reported by the Committee:

Required employers to provide the same physical working conditions for U.S. migrant farm workers as were guaranteed Mexicans under PL 78.

Prohibited Mexican employment in any but temporary or seasonal jobs.

Prohibited Mexicans from operating or maintaining machinery.

Required employers to offer and pay the prevailing area wage rate for U.S. workers to both U.S. and Mexican workers.

The report said U.S. workers did not need the additional benefits of free housing, transportation, subsistence insurance and work guarantees which were required for Mexicans under PL 78. U.S. workers were free to seek new employment whereas Mexicans were obligated by contract to remain with one employer for an entire season, the report said.

In supplemental views, Sens. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), Stephen M. Young (D Ohio), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) and Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the Mexican farm labor program intensified the social and economic problems of U.S. migrant workers. They said it provided a labor source on which farmers could draw in labor shortage periods instead of improving wages and working conditions to attract more help. They said the PL 78 program should not be extended unless two additional Administration amendments originally included in S 1945, were included to give additional protection to U.S. workers. The two amendments supported by the minority but rejected by the Committee:

Required employers to offer to U.S. workers comparable benefits, including transportation and housing as they were required to provide for Mexicans.

Established a new wage formula which required farmers wishing to hire labor under PL 78 to offer state or national average hourly farm labor wage rates, or if rates in the area were below the state or national average, farmers were to offer a raise of 10 cents per hour until the program expired in 1963.

VOLUNTARY PENSION PLANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10) to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on portions of their income put into retirement funds. (Weekly Report p. 1313) Testimony:

July 28 -- Herhard A. Munch who spoke in behalf of The American Life Convention, The Life Insurance Assn. of America, The Life Insurers Conference and The National Assn. of Life Underwriters supported HR 10. He said it should be revised to permit self-employed persons to pay into pension plans more than the maximum amount on which income tax could be deferred. Munch said the revision was necessary to enable self-employed persons with varying income levels to use insurance with level, fixed premiums as pension plans.

Dr. Roger F. Murray of the American Thrift Assembly supported the bill. He said tax deferment privileges should be available to the 9 million self-employed and their 10 million employees.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS RETRAINING BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- July 31 reported an amended Administration bill (S 1991 -- S Rept 651) providing a four-year program for training unemployed workers. The Committee unanimously approved the bill July 25. (Weekly Report p. 1314)

The bill authorized the Labor Secretary to study, evaluate and inform the nation of the national manpower resources relative to the national employment situation; to make agreements with private and public institutions and firms to provide on-the-job training; and to cooperate with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in coordinating on-the-job training with vocational school retraining programs which the HEW Secretary was authorized to establish by agreement with the states and private institutions. The Labor Secretary was charged with responsibility for selecting trainees, providing weekly training allowances under certain circumstances, counseling trainees and providing job placement services through the state employment services.

The report said a retraining program such as S 1991 provided was needed because much of the unemployment experienced in recent years was long-term structural unemployment. Automation caused long-term unemployment because it made certain skills obsolete and reduced the need for unskilled labor, the report said.

Following are the major differences between the bill as drafted by the Administration and as reported by the Committee. S 1991 as reported:

Deleted from the bill's statement of purpose the Administration's language stating that it was the "responsibility of the Federal Government to assist" in making "productive use of the manpower resources of the nation."

Deleted an Administration provision permitting the Government to pay half of the cost of moving a worker from an unemployment area to a work surplus area in response to a firm offer of employment.

Required states to supply 50-50 matching funds for the third and fourth years of the four-year retraining program; as introduced the Government would have paid 100 percent of the retraining of unemployed workers and 50 percent of the cost of training employed workers seeking to upgrade their skills.

Permitted workers from farm families whose annual net family income was less than \$1,200 to be eligible for retraining as unemployed workers; as drafted the definition of an unemployed worker did not include low-income farm workers.

Authorized \$90 million in fiscal 1962, \$165 million in fiscal 1963, and \$200 million in each of fiscal 1964 and 1965; as drafted S 1991 authorized such funds as were needed to conduct the program.

Authorized the Labor Secretary to provide special training programs and counseling for unemployed youths between the ages of 16 and 21; youth training had originally been introduced as part of a separate Administration bill (S 2036). (Weekly Report p. 1243)

Required the President to make annual manpower reports to Congress on receipt of a report from the Labor Secretary; as drafted the Labor Secretary was to report directly to Congress.

Authorized up to a year of weekly retraining allowances not to exceed the state average unemployment compensation to be paid to trainees who had had at least

three years of employment experience and were heads of families; as drafted all trainees were eligible for retraining allowances unless state law permitted them to draw unemployment compensation while in training.

Established criteria for the apportionment of funds among the states; as drafted no apportionment criteria were provided.

Prohibited federal assistance to state retraining programs if the state reduced its expenditures for vocational education and training; no such prohibition was originally provided in the bill.

Prohibited use of S 1991 funds to assist in the relocation of industry from one area to another; as drafted no such prohibition was provided.

In separate views Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said he reserved the right to amend S 1991 on the floor, although he voted to report the bill.

HOUSE ACTION

The House Education and Labor Committee July 27 by a 24-3 vote ordered reported an amended bill (HR 7373) to provide retraining for unemployed workers. Unemployment Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) July 31 introduced a clean bill (HR 8399) incorporating Committee amendments. The Committee amended the bill in line with Subcommittee recommendations. (Weekly Report p. 1243)

AUTOMATION REPORT

The House Education and Labor, Unemployment Subcommittee July 1 released a staff report on the impact of automation on unemployment. The report was based on hearings held between March 10 and April 25, 1961 during which many witnesses credited automation with causing much of the long-term unemployment facing the nation in the 1960s. Proposals such as S 1991 and HR 7373 providing federal sponsorship of programs to retrain workers whose skills were made obsolete by automation were suggested by many witnesses and recommended in the report.

The report said automation had allowed the U.S. to become the first nation in the world to increase its output while reducing its work force. The unemployment caused by automation posed the "most pressing domestic problem" for the U.S. in 1961 because the economy should be sufficiently vital to provide jobs for all those willing and able to work, the report said. Technological unemployment was greatest among minority groups, women and older workers, the report said.

The report said it was the Government's responsibility to create conditions conducive to economic expansion to provide job opportunities. There should be legislation to provide education and retraining for persons displaced by automation, the U.S. Employment Service should be improved, and unemployed workers should be encouraged to move from unemployment areas to job surplus areas, the report said.

Rep. Donald C. Bruce (R Ind.), in separate views, said a free economy offered the best solution to technological unemployment. A realignment of tax structure and a lessening of "federal interference and control" in the economy would provide sufficient economic growth to increase job opportunities, Bruce said.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
ACTION -- July 27 reported a bill (S 174 -- S Rept 635), with amendments, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Administration-backed proposal, as reported, designated 6,773,080 acres in 44 different areas throughout the United States to be included in the Wilderness System and provided that Congress and the Administration review an additional 44 million acres under federal jurisdiction for possible inclusion at a later date. Nearly all of the lands earmarked for the System were already under the administration of the Interior Department as national parks and wildlife refuges and the Agriculture Department as national forests. Additional adjacent privately owned lands determined to be appropriate as wilderness areas would be purchased with federal funds specifically appropriated for the purpose.

As reported, the bill prohibited all forms of commercial enterprise within the wilderness areas -- largely located in the Western states -- except, under certain conditions, grazing, mining and lumbering which had been allowed prior to inclusion in the System. It also provided that all wilderness lands would be administered by the agencies currently in charge of the areas and that once land was designated as wilderness it could not be removed, or its use modified, except by an act of the President which could be disapproved by Congress during the first full session after the change had been proposed if either chamber passed a joint resolution to that effect. Lands to be included within the Wilderness would be so specified by the President, subject to the same Congressional approval.

The report said that during hearings Feb. 27 and 28 "vigorous opposition" came from representatives of the grazing, mining, petroleum and timber industries which maintained that their existing rights in certain lands would be abrogated if the lands were included in the Wilderness System and that the System might deprive the country of needed irrigation or mineral development. Since commercial activities were already generally restricted on most lands eligible as wilderness areas, the report said, few lands would be made ineligible for commercial ventures. It said S 174 would not "lock every acre of the Wilderness System up against all contingencies."

The United States could "preserve without cost," the report said, truly priceless areas for the present and future generations if Congress acted promptly and passed S 174. It said that the measure was similar to bills introduced in recent years, but never acted upon by Congress.

In minority views, Republican Sens. Henry Dworshak (Idaho), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Gordon Allott (Colo.) and Democratic Sen. J.J. Hickey (Wyo.) said the bill should be amended to require that Congress take affirmative action in order to approve any action taken by the President with regard to the Wilderness System. Without this provision, the minority report said, S 174 would deprive Congress of its Constitutional authority over the territory of the United States and would "put a brake on development in the West."

In separate views, Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) said he supported a National Wilderness System but proposed an amendment stipulating that any withdrawals in excess of 100,000 acres for wilderness areas be approved by Congress.

NUCLEAR TESTING DETECTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 25-27 on progress made since April 1960 hearings on methods of detecting underground and high altitude nuclear explosions. (1960 Weekly Report p. 694)

TESTIMONY -- July 25 -- Dr. Jack P. Ruina, director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), said no progress had been made to change earlier conclusions on the difficulty of detecting small underground or outer space blasts.

Theodore A. George, of ARPA, said the agency had a tentative plan calling for 35 explosions (13 nuclear and 22 chemical) to be detonated in Mississippi and Nevada if the U.S. resumed testing. George said the testing would be an aid to current detection research (Project VELA).

C.M. Beyer, director of the nuclear test detection research program of ARPA, said the Defense Department has approved a program to orbit satellites to act as experimental lookouts for nuclear tests in space.

Dr. Richard Latter, Rand Corp. physicist, said the control system offered by the western powers at Geneva test ban talks would be "very limited" in its effectiveness because there were two areas where detection capabilities lagged behind concealment capabilities -- shielded nuclear tests in space and nuclear devices set in underground cavities.

Carl Romney, assistant technical director of the Air Force Technical Applications Center, said detection capabilities might be improved by burying earthquake recorders or seismometers thousands of feet underground.

July 26 -- Dr. Roland F. Herbst, of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, said current U.S. detection equipment probably could not detect a muffled nuclear blast beyond 600 miles.

Rep. Chet Holifield, (D Calif.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the Geneva test ban offered the Soviets was "completely unrealistic" from a scientific standpoint.

Dr. Hugh Benioff, of the California Institute of Technology Seismological Laboratory, said Russia had an ideal spot to detonate underground explosions -- the Kamchatka Peninsula in eastern Siberia. Benioff said the Peninsula is a center of volcanic tremors and earthquakes which cover the earth with shockwaves. Benioff said the Soviets could easily blend an earthquake and a nuclear blast which would be detected only as an earthquake on seismometers around the world.

Lt. Commander D.E. Chandler, Chief of the Space Test Branch in the Pentagon, said current test detection equipment developments could detect and evaluate nuclear explosions in space.

July 27 -- Arthur H. Dean, chief U.S. negotiator at the nuclear test ban talks in Geneva, said the U.S. should continue the detection research program because it "will aid our seismological knowledge" and will "aid in bringing about an international agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests." This, Dean said, "continues to be a prime objective" of the Government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 21 -- A panel of 11 scientific experts headed by Stanford University Professor Dr. Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky gave President Kennedy the conclusions of a special study on whether the Soviet Union had been detonating secret nuclear explosions and if so, what kind of weapons the U.S.S.R. might be developing.

NATIONAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of Executive Branch organization for meeting the national security and foreign policy planning requirements of the cold war era. (1960 Almanac p. 721)

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee, established in 1959 for the purpose of studying and making recommendations on cold war strategy, held hearings intermittently from February to July 1960 on the adequacy of Executive Branch organization for the cold war. It subsequently issued five of a series of staff studies based on the hearings. The studies dealt with the recruiting of private citizens into Government service, the Secretary of State and national security policy, super cabinet officers, the National Security Council and science organization at the Presidential level. (Weekly Report p. 1031)

Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) July 20 said the current phase of hearings would conclude the national security policy study. He said the final hearings would focus on budget making, State-Defense problems and the National Security Council.

TESTIMONY -- July 24 -- Jackson said the hearings would begin with a review of Pentagon budgetary procedures to determine if they furnished the President and Congress with necessary information "for wise and prudent program choices" and if they were properly related to the national security planning and programming process.

Assistant Secretary of Defense and Comptroller Charles J. Hitch said the greatest weakness in financial management in the Defense Department was in the area of "key decisions" on the choice of weapons systems because of the technical complexity of modern weapons and their enormous cost. Hitch said a continuous study of costs as weapons programs developed would aid the "key decision" making process and permit the Department "in shorter time and with greater accuracy, to cost out the various policy alternatives presented to the National Security Council." He said the budget procedures were being put on a long-range, year-round basis, and that the review of requirements and the formulation and review of programs would be continuous so that each fall the Department could draw up "rather quickly" a detailed Defense budget and avoid the current "hctic and hurried program review crammed into a few weeks in the midst of the annual budget review."

July 25 -- Former Assistant Secretary of Defense and Comptroller Wilfred J. McNeil (1949-57), president of the Grace Lines, Inc., said the Defense Department budgetary process "has served rather well" and the joint programs of the military services had greatly improved their knowledge of each other's requirements and procedures since 1947. He said the substance of the new proposals, outlined by Hitch, were "very much along the lines of developments" discussed in 1958 and 1959 and, he said, in reading some of the material about the proposals he would have to conclude that "there is some lack of knowledge of what has been the general practice for years." McNeil said the Defense requirements must not be viewed in "isolation" but must be judged in the context of the whole Government program.

July 31 -- Former Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans (1958-61), president of Western Bancorporation, said if there were not a Budget Bureau and budget process "basically similar to that which we have" there would

be fiscal chaos". He said during his term as Director the national security processes and the budget process were "closely enough related", and there had been "every reasonable opportunity" for complete discussion and evaluation of programs by all agencies. Stans said he favored long range planning but not strict budgeting for periods longer than a year, because the priorities in such a process would reduce the "controllable portion of the annual budget", thus tending to destroy budgetary management. He said he had used and favored the development of "three-year estimates" by agencies. Stans urged restraint on non-defense spending so that the U.S. would not "lose the cold war by the pursuit of unsound fiscal policies". He said he had not placed "ceilings" on the military budget but as a "starting point" for discussion with Defense Department officials had selected an expenditure figure for the current year.

Aug. 1 -- Budget Bureau Director David E. Bell suggested improving the budgetary process by placing budgeting and planning in step with each other, by budgeting for long-range periods and by making the budget reflect the "strategy for national security". He said the budget process must consider the "proper mix of military and non-military measures" and U.S. foreign commitments, especially aid to economic growth in less-developed areas, as a part of strategy for national security. He commended the Defense Department for its intention to budget for defense programs for five years in the future.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

COMMITTEES -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works.

HELD HEARING -- July 26 on an Administration bill (S 2246) authorizing appropriations of \$5 million a year for 10 years for matching grants to states for the planning of comprehensive water development projects. As introduced July 14 by Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Clinton B. Anderson (D N.M.) the bill created a four-member interdepartmental Water Resources Council -- consisting of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Army and Health, Education and Welfare -- to coordinate river basin planning and maintain a continuing study of water supply requirements and management. River basin commissions were established to prepare and keep current comprehensive joint plans for federal, state and local development of water and related land resources. (Weekly Report p. 1264)

TESTIMONY -- July 26 -- Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said the United States was "clearly in arrears" in water management which, if not corrected, could bring the nation "face to face with water bankruptcy." Therefore, he said, it was time not only to "improve markedly," but to speed up planning of future water resource developments. S 2246 would enable all federal, state and local interests to coordinate their separate responsibilities in water development, Udall said.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said S 2246 would not only help meet the needs of over-all planning, but help solve the problems created by political boundaries which currently hindered the full cooperation of individual state water planning groups.

HEW Secretary Abraham Ribicoff said the bill would help his department improve the quality of the nation's waters and thereby reduce pollution.

SENATE COMMITTEE FILES REPORT ON NDEA AMENDMENT

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 31 reported a clean bill (S 2345 -- S Rept 652), the National Defense Education Act Amendment of 1961. The bill was ordered reported July 19. (Weekly Report p. 1270)

The NDEA, passed by Congress in 1958, is scheduled to expire June 30, 1962. The Administration April 26 sent to Congress a draft bill containing extensions of and amendments to the NDEA. The bill subsequently became embroiled in the controversy over federal aid to private schools when an amendment to the NDEA to provide such aid was seen as a way to divert the controversy from the public school aid bill. Senate and House committees, with the tacit endorsement of the Administration, added sections to the bill granting limited construction loans to private schools.

The House Rules Committee July 18 tabled the NDEA bill (HR 7904), the public school construction and teachers' salary aid bill (HR 7300) and the college classroom construction aid bill (HR 7215). The Senate public school aid bill (S 1021) was passed May 25.

The Senate NDEA bill gave President Kennedy most of his requests with one major exception. The Administration had asked that all ceilings on monetary authorizations be removed and that the amounts to be appropriated be determined by annual appropriations instead; the Committee wrote in budgetary ceilings on most of the titles. In several of the titles, the Committee went beyond Administration requests. The Committee estimated that the cost of the bill in fiscal 1962 would be about \$500 million.

Following is a title-by-title summary of the existing NDEA (PL 85-864), the amendments approved by the Senate Committee, and the Administration requests:

TITLE I

Existing law: Contained declaration of purpose, prohibited federal control of education, and defined terms used in the bill.

S 2345: Added the fields of English and physical fitness as areas which should receive special attention under the purposes of the Act.

Request: Redefine "secondary schools" (for purposes of Title III) to include public junior colleges.

TITLE II

Existing law: Provided matching funds to colleges for low-interest student loans. Preference was given to superior students intending to teach in elementary or secondary schools and those with ability in science, mathematics, engineering or modern foreign languages. Up to 50 percent of the loans could be canceled ("forgiveness") for students who later taught in public elementary or secondary schools (at the rate of 10 percent per year of full-time teaching). The maximum federal contribution to any school for any one fiscal year was \$250,000.

S 2345: Made the program permanent; extended the loan "forgiveness" to all who later taught in a public or private nonprofit school or college; added those with ability in English to the priority list, and also those who would later teach in grade and high schools; allowed loans to teachers taking summer courses; authorized \$100 million for fiscal 1962, \$125 million for fiscal 1963, \$140 million for fiscal 1964, \$155 million for fiscal 1965 and \$160 million for fiscal 1966 and each year thereafter; removed the limit on the federal contribution to any one school.

Request: Make the loan program permanent; extend "forgiveness" only to college teachers; add to the preference list those who later teach English; and raise the maximum federal contribution to any one college for any one fiscal year to \$500,000.

TITLE III

Existing law: Provided matching grants to the states for public schools and 10-year loans to private schools for the purchase of equipment for use in teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages.

S 2345: Extended the title through June 30, 1965; allowed the funds to be used for learning materials, test-grading equipment and for production of audio-visual instructional materials; added English and physical fitness (with a limit of 10 percent of the funds for the latter) as subjects to be included in the aid; authorized 40-year loans for construction of "recognizable portions" of buildings in which science, mathematics, foreign languages and (with a limit of 5 percent of the funds) physical fitness were taught -- the aid could include also furniture and instruction facilities other than textbooks, and classrooms used for general education or religious purposes were barred; authorized grants to public colleges and loans to private ones for the purchase of teaching materials, minor remodeling, and equipment in the fields of science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, technical courses and physical fitness; authorized appropriations of \$835 million from fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1965.

Request: Continue the title for three years and add physical fitness.

TITLE IV

Existing law: Authorized three-year graduate fellowships, with preference to those interested in college teaching. Fellowships were awarded for attendance only in new or expanded graduate study programs. For fiscal 1959, 1,000 fellowships were awarded; 1,500 were awarded for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. The fellowships carried stipends of \$2,000 for the first year, \$2,200 for the second, \$2,400 for the third, and a yearly allowance of \$400 per dependent. In addition, up to \$2,500 per year was allowed to the school for each fellowship holder's education.

S 2345: Made the program permanent; increased the number of new fellowships to be awarded each year to 5,000, with up to 2,500 to those in new or expanded programs and the rest in any university; said preference should be given to those who planned to teach at any level; raised the maximum stipend to \$3,600 to the individual with \$400 for each dependent, and \$5,000 to the post-doctoral fellow, with \$400 for each dependent; made the payment to the institution a uniform \$2,500 in new or expanded programs and \$2,000 in the others; inserted language excluding from eligibility divinity study and limiting the fellowships to study of subjects important to the national defense (the Committee said it "noted with much concern" that fellowships had been authorized "in almost all fields of academic endeavor"); authorized appropriations of \$286 million from fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1966.

Request: Make the program permanent; give preference in the awards to those who intend to teach

in elementary and secondary schools as well as in colleges; and enlarge the program along the above lines.

TITLE V

Existing law: Authorized matching grants to state educational agencies to assist them in establishing and maintaining programs of testing and of guidance and counseling in secondary schools; authorized federal contracts with institutions of higher education for training institutes to improve the qualifications of school counseling and guidance personnel.

S 2345: Continued the program for three years; added funds for improvement of "state leadership" in testing, counseling and guidance; extended the program to include grades seven and eight; authorized one-year traineeships for counselors; and authorized appropriations of \$209 million from fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1965.

Request: Continue the title for three years and extend it to include grades seven and eight.

TITLE VI

Existing law: Authorized grants to colleges for establishing advanced institutes for teaching modern foreign languages.

S 2345: Made the title permanent; authorized funds for language teachers to study abroad; authorized aid for the establishment and operation of teacher training institutes for improving the teaching of English; added a new section for improvement and development of programs of training students in international affairs; authorized appropriations of \$256.5 million from fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1966.

Request: Make the program permanent; extend it to English; allow for the foreign study by language teachers.

TITLE VII

Existing law: Authorized federal grants for research into more effective use of television, radio, motion pictures and related media for educational purposes.

S 2345: Continued the program for three years; added printed and published materials to the types of media on which research would be authorized; added a program of grants to the states for improvement of teaching through use of the various media; provided for the establishment and operation of institutes for training new educational media specialists; authorized appropriations of \$59 million from fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1965.

Request: Extend the existing programs for three years.

TITLE VIII

Existing law: Amended the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to add a new title authorizing grants to the states to assist them in training individuals for employment as highly skilled technicians in occupations requiring scientific knowledge.

S 2345: Expanded the program to include other subjects the Committee considered important to the national defense -- training as farmers, pipefitters, electricians, toolmakers, and other similar skills; required the Secretary of Labor to develop and make available to state vocational agencies information about employment trends and job opportunities related to the skills developed under this title; continued the programs through fiscal 1965 and authorized appropriations of \$83 million for fiscal 1962-5.

Request: Extend the existing program for three years.

TITLE IX

Existing law: Authorized the National Science Foundation to establish a Science Information Service to disseminate scientific information and develop new programs for making the information available.

S 2345: Made no change.

TITLE X

This was a new title added by the Committee.

S 2345: Authorized \$120 million in grants over four years for strengthening public elementary and secondary school library resources, establishing and improving state and local school library supervision, and minor remodeling of public school library space; authorized grants of \$27.5 million over four years for establishment and operation of library institutes; authorized grants of \$40 million over four years to public and private colleges (excluding divinity schools) for the purchase of library books and documents.

No request for this was made.

TITLE XI

Existing law: This was Title X under existing law. It contained miscellaneous provisions relating to other provisions of the Act, including administration, the loyalty oath and disclaimer affidavit required of individuals accepting aid under the Act, advisory committees, improvement of statistical services of state educational agencies and allotments to territories and possessions.

S 2345: Replaced the disclaimer affidavit with a provision making it unlawful for a member of a subversive organization registered or ordered to register under the 1950 Internal Security Act, who knows that the organization is registered or under final order to register, to apply for or use a college grant or loan, and set penalties at a fine of up to \$10,000 and/or five years in prison; made the statistical service grants permanent and authorized \$22.5 million through fiscal 1965; made several administrative changes.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The Committee said that the justifications for passage of the Act in 1958 had been reinforced by "recent demonstrations of technical proficiency on the part of a world power opposed to the social, political and economic systems of the United States and the free world." The report appraised each title of the existing law and explained the reasons for the changes it made.

Explaining the changes in Title III, the Committee said the loans to private schools would not violate any constitutional provision and were justified "by the criterion of public interest" because of the large number of children in private schools. The report said, "it seemed to the majority of the Committee that since the purchase of a laboratory sink under existing law is permitted, an extension of this authority to permit the construction of the laboratory floor upon which the permissibly purchased sink could be placed, is equally justifiable."

The report said testimony had shown "that English is less well taught than it should or can be" and "a major national effort is needed to strengthen instruction in this basic subject." On the physical fitness aid, the Committee said it "shares the Administration's concern that American youth are not as physically fit as they need to be."

In minority views, Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and John G. Tower (R Texas) said they opposed the bill because: it "constitutes a giant step in the direction of federal control of our educational system"; it departed "farther and farther" from the stated objective of training more citizens in science, mathematics and foreign languages; the original bill was adopted on a temporary basis "to meet an alleged defense emergency" and now some parts were being made permanent "without sufficient information to justify such extension; it abounds in discriminations, inconsistencies and inequities"; it had been made a vehicle for adoption of programs "totally unrelated to the purposes of the Act, and which either standing alone, or embodied in more relevant legislation, would receive short shrift from Congress"; it failed to include sufficient provisions relating directly to the security of the nation; it did not include adequate safeguards "against using our children as captive and involuntary 'guinea pigs' for purposes of experimentation wholly unrelated to the true objectives of education"; and it failed to include adequate safeguards against "serious departures from the purposes of the act."

Goldwater and Tower said the bill should include funds for courses in anti-communism. They said the substitute for the disclaimer affidavit would be ineffective.

In individual views, Goldwater detailed provisions which gave some form of aid to public schools which was not also given to private ones. He said the Committee "failed to extend....equitable treatment to many.... important areas of the Act where justice and equity as well as the interests of national defense demand that benefits granted" to public schools also be given to private schools.

Tower, in individual views, said he was "opposed to all provisions....which would provide any form of aid, direct or indirect, to schools with any sort of religious affiliation."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

The House Republican Policy Committee June 29 issued a "Report on American Education" by its Special Projects Subcommittee. The conclusions and recommendations of the report were based on papers submitted by experts in the education field. The report said: Local recognition of educational needs had "reached unparalleled heights" and local efforts were "more than adequate in an overwhelming majority of school districts"; federal aid would sharply curtail local effort; a study of existing federal programs "provides a very real basis for fear of federal control following upon the heels of federal aid"; there should be a continuing study of the content of educational methods, with local boards being "best equipped to determine what 'frills' and 'extras' they are prepared to accept and pay for"; "since no genuine need for federal aid to education has been demonstrated, the question of aid to non-public schools is a moot one."

Eleven House Republicans July 22 issued a statement saying "President Kennedy and the Democratic leadership in the House....must bear major responsibility for jeopardizing important elements of our nation's education capability -- the existing NEDA and federally impacted areas programs." They said this was an example of the Democrats' "auction-block approach to legislation -- their constant attempt to persuade by inclusion, by providing 'something for everybody,' even at the expense of the larger national interest."

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) July 20 filed a petition to discharge the House Education and Labor Committee from further consideration of a bill (HR 5349) extending the impacted areas laws (PL 815, PL 874) for two years. Hosmer's office Aug. 3 said the petition had about 30 signatures. The signatures of a majority of the House (219) are required in order to discharge a bill.

Senate Democrats Aug. 2 beat off attempts by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to add a rider to the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare which would have extended the impacted areas programs. (See story p.1341)

YOUTH TRAINING

The House Education and Labor Committee July 27 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 8354) in lieu of the Administration's bill (HR 7536) to provide pilot programs for employment training for unemployed youths. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 1 ordered reported S 404, a similar bill establishing a Youth Conservation Corps and providing for public service employment training for youths. An Administration bill (S 2036), companion to HR 7536, had been rejected at the Subcommittee level. (Weekly Report p. 1243)

The House bill was approved by an 18-13 vote in the Committee. S 404 was approved by voice vote.

Following is a summary of the major differences between the Senate and House bills and the bill as drafted by the Administration.

Youth Conservation Corps -- The Senate bill established a YCC with a maximum membership of 30,000 in fiscal 1962, 50,000 in fiscal 1963, 100,000 in fiscal 1964 and 150,000 in fiscal 1965. At full strength the S 404 YCC would cost \$525 million per year. Boys 16-21 years of age would be eligible for six month projects for which they would receive \$60 per month plus quarters, food, clothing and medical care. The House bill provided that maximum enrollment at any one time would not exceed 12,000 during the course of the three year YCC program. HR 8354 authorized \$50 million in the first year and \$67 million in the second and third years for the YCC program. Members would receive \$70 per month and an additional \$20 per month for leadership or special skills, plus quarters, clothing, equipment and medical care.

The President had requested a YCC with a maximum enrollment at any one time of 6,000 youths. As drafted by the Administration the YCC would have been an experimental three year program, costing \$25 million per year.

On-the-job training -- The Senate deleted the on-the-job training provision from the youth employment training bill, and included it as part of the manpower training bill (S 1991) (See p. 1359). The House provided the three year experimental on-the-job training program for boys and girls 16 to 22 years of age, as requested by the President. Under HR 8354 the Federal Government would provide up to \$20 per week for participants and the program would cost \$25 million in each of the three years and would serve up to 25,000 youths during each year. S 1991 did not define the limits for a youth training program.

Public service employment training -- Both the House and Senate bills established the three year experimental program as requested by the President, with a maximum enrollment of 25,000 per year, at a cost of \$25 million per year. The Senate bill, however, revised the procedure for considering local plans for federal assistance.

MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On an Administration bill (HR 4222) to finance health care for the aged through the Social Security system (Weekly Report p.1314) Testimony:

July 27 -- George Meany of the AFL-CIO supported the bill. He said the expansion of commercial health plans for the aged and the Kerr-Mills bill were not substitutes but were supplements to a federal insurance program such as HR 4222. He said the bill provided the only means of preventing the high cost of illness from pauperizing retired persons.

Dr. Milton Terris of the American Public Health Assn. said he had no "clear mandate" from his organization regarding the method of payment to be used to finance a medical care program, but he supported the bill as a means of setting standards for health services and upgrading the care of the aged.

Dr. Elkin Ravetz supported the bill as "the only way to finance good medical care for the aged with the preservation of dignity and self esteem." He said many doctors supported the bill but refused to testify because of threats of "professional ostracism, social isolation and economic reprisals" from other doctors.

J. Douglass Brown, Dean of the Faculty at Princeton University supported the bill. He said objections to the plan stemmed from defense of special interests by the medical profession and private insurance groups.

Richard C. Shipman of the National Farmers Union supported the bill as the most logical, practical, equitable and economical way to provide medical care.

Representatives of the Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, and Arkansas Medical Societies and the American Academy of General Practice opposed HR 4222.

July 28 -- John Joanis and Russell Hubbard of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed the bill. They said the program was the initial step in a program which eventually would be expanded to provide complete medical and health care for people of all ages.

Julia C. Thompson of the American Nurses' Assn. supported HR 4222. She said it would be less costly to the public than tax supported public relief for medical care for the aged. She said doctors had exerted "pressures" on members of the ANA after the 1958 meeting in which the ANA took a stand in favor of legislation such as HR 4222.

Ethel Percy Andrus of the American Assn. of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Assn. supported the bill. She said participation in the program should be voluntary, and it should be extended to include persons not currently covered by Social Security.

Norman V. Lourie of the National Assn. of Social Workers supported the bill. He said the social security approach to medical care for the aged was fiscally responsible and administratively sound.

Robert A. Rennie of Nationwide Insurance Co. supported the bill.

Dr. Caldwell Blakeman Esselstyn of the Group Health Assn. of America supported HR 4222. He said voluntary commercial insurance plans were inadequate to meet the medical care needs of the aging.

Dr. J. Burroughs Stokes of the Christian Science Committee on Publication said the bill violated the individual's right to free choice by making participation compulsory. He said if passed the bill should, at least,

provide exemptions from payment of additional social security tax for persons unable, for religious reasons, to use the medical care provided.

July 31 -- H. Lewis Rietz of the American Life Convention, Health Insurance of America and Life Insurance Assn. of America opposed HR 4222. He said the program in 1963 would cost \$2.2 billion, more than twice the \$1 billion estimated by the Administration. He said current financing plans for HR 4222 were "unrealistic" in relation to the costs.

Former Social Security Administration Commissioner Charles I. Schottland (1954-1959), testifying in behalf of the American Public Welfare Assn., supported the bill. He said voluntary insurance plans had improved but they could not meet the entire need for medical care for the aging.

Pennsylvania Governor David L. Lawrence (D) supported the bill. He said private voluntary insurance did not meet the need for increased funds for medical care for the aged. He said HR 4222 was needed so that aging citizens could get proper medical care through a prepaid insurance system, not a "public handout."

M.R. Dodson of the American Life Convention and Life Insurance Assn. of America supported federal income tax incentives to stimulate the spread of voluntary health insurance for the aged. He opposed the bill.

Dr. Lloyd E. Larrick, Director of the Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, opposed the bill. He said it represented a "foot in the door" to federal control of health services.

Aug. 1 -- Dr. Allan M. Butler of the Physicians Forum supported HR 4222. He said the bill specifically prohibited Government interference in the practice of medicine and "to state the opposite is inaccurate, misleading and false." He said the AMA opposition to the bill did not represent the views of the medical profession or even the entire AMA membership. He said many doctors hesitated to differ publicly with the AMA because they needed the good will of their colleagues.

Representatives of the Wisconsin, Kentucky, Georgia, and Washington State Medical Societies and the Georgia State Nurses Assn. opposed the bill.

The American Farm Bureau Federation opposed the bill. It said medical care should not be transferred to an "overcentralized, over-obligated central Government."

The International Assn. of Machinists supported the bill, as a necessary supplement to private insurance which it said the company could, and often did, cancel after the first illness.

Aug. 2 -- Dr. Leonard W. Larson of the AMA opposed the bill. Larson said it would lower the quality of medical care by introducing "compulsion, regulation and control into a system of freely practiced medicine." He said passage of HR 4222 would result in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare telling doctors what drugs and treatment to use, telling administrators how to operate hospitals, and telling nursing homes how to care for patients and would result in overuse of hospitals. Larson said there would be endless conflict between the physicians' demand for high quality medical care and the Government officials' concern to keep costs at a minimum. He said the program would be "unpredictably, but extremely expensive."

Following the AMA testimony, Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), sponsor of HR 4222, said the AMA statement showed "how far desperate men will go to accomplish their purpose." King said the AMA condemned the bill for things it did not actually contain.

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES KENNEDY FOREIGN AID BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- Aug. 1 approved and ordered reported a clean bill embodying President Kennedy's foreign aid program. The clean bill (HR 8400) was introduced July 31 by Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) to replace the bill drafted by the Administration (HR 7372).

The Committee approved the clean bill by a 27-4 vote. Reps. Omar Bureleson (D Texas), Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) voted against reporting the bill. Reps. D.S. Saund (D Calif.) and John L. Pilcher (D Ga.) were absent.

As approved, HR 8400 authorized all but \$407 million of the \$4,763,000,000 requested by the President for military and economic foreign aid. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 24 reported the foreign aid bill (S 1983) authorizing all but \$436 million of the total requested. (Weekly Report p. 1315)

Following are the major differences between the funding provisions and the statements of policy in the foreign aid bills as approved by the House and Senate Committees:

Funding -- The House bill authorized the President to borrow \$7.3 billion from the Treasury over a five-year period for development loans and, as Mr. Kennedy had requested, authorized him during that period to use \$300 million in anticipated yearly loan repayments to establish a revolving fund to finance development loans. During fiscal 1962 he was authorized to borrow \$900 million from the Treasury and to use the anticipated \$287 million in loan repayments for development loan financing.

The Senate Committee authorized the President to borrow the additional \$287 million from the Treasury in fiscal 1962, and authorized him to borrow \$300 million more than he had requested for each of the remaining four years instead of permitting him to use loan repayments to establish a revolving fund.

The House Committee, like the Senate Committee, left unchanged requests for \$380 million for development grants, \$5 million to finance investment surveys and \$153.5 million for international organizations. The House Committee reduced the request for supporting assistance from \$581 million to \$481 million, while the Senate cut it to \$450 million. The House cut the request for administrative funds from \$51 million to \$49 million while the Senate left it unchanged.

The House and Senate made identical cuts as they reduced the requests for a contingency fund to permit the President to meet unforeseen needs from \$500 million to \$300 million; for military aid from \$1,885,000,000 to \$1.8 billion; and refused to make a specific authorization for development research.

Statement of policy -- The House bill required the President to administer foreign aid to "give effect" to the principles of freedom of navigation and freedom of persons to travel and pursue lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion, as the 1960 Mutual Security Act required. The Senate bill declared the U.S. supported freedom of navigation and travel but did not require foreign aid be administered to give effect to these principles.

The House included in the statement of policy a statement expressing its disapproval of admission of Red China to the United Nations or U.S. recognition of Red China. The Senate July 28 adopted a resolution opposing recognition or U.N. seating of Red China, and the Committee did not include it in the statement of policy. (See p. 1344)

Foreign Aid Breakdown

(in millions)

	President's Requests	Senate Committee Authorizations	House Committee Authorizations
To Be Appropriated			
Development grants	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0
Investment surveys	5.0	5.0	5.0
Development research	20.0	(1)	(1)
International organizations	153.5	153.5	153.5
Supporting assistance	581.0	450.0	481.0
Contingency fund	500.0	300.0	300.0
Military assistance	1,885.0	1,800.0 ²	1,800.0 ²
Administrative expenses	51.0	51.0	49.0
To Be Borrowed			
(for development loans)			
From Treasury	900.0	1,187.0 ³	900.0
From loan repayments	287.0		287.0 ³
Borrowing subtotal	1,187.0		1,187.0
TOTAL	\$4,762.5	\$4,326.5	\$4,355.5

¹Authorized use of any economic aid funds for research.

²The House Committee authorized the President to use the \$400 million of Defense Department supplies as requested, in addition to above authorization, while the Senate Committee authorized use of \$200 million in Defense Department supplies.

³The Senate Committee permitted the President to borrow the total \$1,187.0 million from the Treasury rather than permit him to establish a revolving fund with the loan repayments, while the House Committee authorized use of loan repayments for a revolving fund.

The House Republican Policy Committee Aug. 1 said it supported long-range planning in foreign aid but opposed "bypassing the regular annual appropriation process" through the five-year borrowing authorization. Supporters of the President's foreign aid bill said the borrowing authority was "absolutely essential" to the program. They said Congress would not lose control of the program because in both the House and Senate bills the Appropriations Committees retained the right to examine, annually, the budgets of programs financed by long-term borrowing authority which the President was specifically required to submit to Congress. Congress would have the right to limit or rescind the borrowing authority if it became displeased with the foreign aid operation, supporters said.

Compromises and revisions in the controversial borrowing authorization were suggested but as of Aug. 3 the Administration claimed that no compromise was acceptable on aid program funding. In the House Committee July 27 an amendment offered by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) was defeated by a 10-19 vote. The amendment would have provided an initial four-year appropriation of \$2.4 billion of which \$900 million was to be used for development loans in fiscal 1962, and \$500 million was to be used for loans in each of the following three years.

An amendment offered by E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) to require annual appropriation of foreign aid funds was defeated by a 3-21 vote.

The House Committee the same day also rejected by a 11-17 vote a proposal offered by Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) to limit development loan authorization to \$900 million in fiscal 1962 and to \$1 billion in each of the following four years, subject to Appropriations Committee approval.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Commerce Department July 26 announced that the resources of seven federal agencies would be pooled to carry out the \$394 million program of aid to areas of substantial unemployment approved by Congress April 26 and signed into law by President Kennedy May 1. (Weekly Report p. 708)

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges said overall supervision of the program would remain the responsibility of the Area Redevelopment Agency, headed by William L. Batt Jr. The ARA, he said, would have representatives in the states, working with state development agencies to assist communities in making use of the aid opportunities under the program.

The Labor Department is charged with determining worker training needs in depressed areas; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is charged with aiding state vocational agencies in arranging worker training; the Housing and Home Finance Agency is authorized to carry out urban renewal projects and community facilities phases of the program; the Agriculture Department is in charge of selecting and supervising rural redevelopment area projects; the Interior Department has similar responsibilities for Indian, national park and public land redevelopment areas; and the Small Business Administration is charged with making small business loans in connection with the program.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 9 -- Hodges released the list of 114 depressed industrial areas which would be eligible for aid under the program. July 20 he released a list of 468 rural counties and 48 Indian reservations areas eligible for aid because of chronic unemployment and underemployment. The Department July 24 announced that a federal loan of \$31,000 and a grant of \$129,000 to finance a water works system in Gassville, Ark., had been approved as the first project under the program.

July 31 -- Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas) July 31 protested the action of the Area Redevelopment Administration in listing 47 Texas counties as "depressed" areas. Tower said the action was taken without prior consultation with or knowledge of leaders in these counties, and that he had received numerous complaints, including an editorial in the Tyler (Smith County, Texas) Courier-Times-Telegraph saying "The only thing that distresses us is the fact that our Federal Government would be so willing to tap the taxpayers of the nation to give us help we don't need."

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The Department of Labor, in its monthly report on the labor force released Aug. 2, announced the number of unemployed declined to 5,140,000 in July from 5,580,000 in June and the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose from 6.8 in June to 6.9 in July, remaining at 6.8 percent or above for the eighth consecutive month. The decline in unemployment was explained by a drop of 645,000 in the civilian labor force as teenagers who entered the labor force in June dropped out in July without finding employment.

The number of persons unemployed six months or longer increased to 1,026,000 in July from 928,000 in June. Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said the increase in long-term unemployment showed that economic recovery had not affected the nation's hard core unemployment problem.

In July over six percent of the available labor force remained unemployed in 88 of the nation's 150 major job centers, the same number as in June. (Weekly Report p. 1251)

COST OF LIVING

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Labor Department July 25 announced the consumer price index rose two-tenths of 1 percent in June, to 127.6, based on the 1947-49 average. The "practically insignificant" rise, as it was called by Bureau Chief Ewan Clague, made the ninth consecutive month of relatively stable living costs. (Weekly Report p. 1190)

CHINA COMMUNIQUE

In a joint communique issued Aug. 2 following two days of discussions between President Kennedy and Nationalist China Vice President Chen Cheng, Mr. Kennedy pledged U.S. support for "continued representation of the Republic of (Nationalist) China in the United Nations," and "reaffirmed the U.S. determination to continue to oppose admission of the Chinese Communist regime." Both leaders supported admission of Mauritania to the UN. However, Mr. Cheng Aug. 1 told the National Press Club that Nationalist China would use "every power stipulated in the United Nations charter" to block seating of Outer Mongolia. The Soviet Union has said it would veto Mauritania's admission unless Outer Mongolia also was admitted.

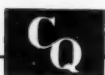
Capitol Briefs

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF

The White House Aug. 1 announced that James J. Rowley would become head of the Secret Service when its present head, U.E. Baughman, retires Aug. 31. Baughman has been a member of the Secret Service for more than 30 years and its chief since 1948. Rowley currently is chief of the White House Secret Service detail. Gerald A. Behn of the White House detail will replace Rowley.

SOCIAL SECURITY

During the first four weeks under the new Social Security amendments which became law June 30, 190,798 men below 65 filed applications to retire after 62 years of age and draw reduced benefits. (Weekly Report p. 1216) In all, 397,010 new claims were filed during the month and 3.7 million Social Security beneficiaries were scheduled to draw new benefits for which new applications were not required.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-103

HR 4324 -- Provide uniformity in certain areas for re-enlistment bonuses for military personnel. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/15/61 -- House Armed Services reported May 4, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Armed Services reported July 7, 1961. Senate passed July 11, 1961. President signed July 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-104

S J Res 116 -- Extend time for conducting referendum on wheat marketing quota for fiscal year 1962. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 7/7/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 7, 1961. Senate passed July 7, 1961. House Agriculture reported July 10, 1961. House passed July 17, 1961. President signed July 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-105

S 1462 (HR 6253) -- Authorize establishment of minimum standards of quality for certain varieties of grapes and plums. ENGLE (D Calif.) and Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 3/29/61 -- Senate Commerce reported May 23, 1961. Senate passed May 26, 1961. (House Agriculture reported HR 6253 July 10, 1961.) House passed July 17, 1962. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-106

S 1710 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans. MOSS (D Utah) and others -- 4/24/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 10, 1961. Senate passed July 11, 1961. House passed July 13, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-107

H J Res 392 -- Increase the mechanical equipment allotment for certain Representatives. JONES (D Mo.) -- 4/26/61 -- House Administration reported June 28, 1961. House passed June 28, 1961. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 12, 1961. Senate passed July 17, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-108

HR 1986 -- Repeal a requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission furnish the Postmaster General with certain information re railroad revenues from freight shipments. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 1/6/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 10, 1961. House passed May 25, 1961. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, 1961. Senate passed July 14, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-109

HR 929 -- Re union dues and income taxes. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Ways and Means reported May 10, 1961. House passed June 14, 1961. Senate Finance reported July 14, 1961. Senate passed July 17, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-110

HR 4591 -- Continue through June 30, 1962 the suspension of duties on metal scrap. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/20/61 -- House Ways and Means reported June 14, 1961. House passed June 20, 1961. Senate Finance reported June 27, 1961. Senate passed, amended, June 29, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-111

HR 5548 (S 1018) -- Authorize addition of land to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. SILER (R Ky.) -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 1018 July 10, 1961.) Senate passed July 17, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-112

HR 7444 -- Agriculture Department appropriations for fiscal 1962. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/2/61 -- House Appropriations reported June 2, 1961. House passed June 6, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported June 15, 1961. Senate passed, amended, June 20, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 18, 1961. President signed July 26, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indiana, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

HR 8306 -- Provide a program to sell wheat and feed-grain surpluses without adversely affecting income of wheat, feed-grain, and livestock producers. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 7/24/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 8307 -- Similar to HR 8208. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 7/24/61.
HR 8308 -- Similar to HR 8221. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 7/24/61.
HR 8314 -- Similar to HR 8221. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 7/24/61.
HR 8318 -- Similar to HR 8221. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 7/24/61.
HR 8319 -- Similar to HR 8208. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 7/24/61.
HR 8373 -- Similar to HR 8221. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 7/27/61.
HR 8378 -- Similar to HR 8221. MOOREHEAD (R Ohio) -- 7/27/61.
HR 8379 -- Similar to HR 8208. MOOREHEAD (R Ohio) -- 7/27/61.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through July 29, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,338	8,394
Joint Resolutions	120	511
Concurrent Resolutions	36	360
Simple Resolutions	187	392
TOTAL	2,681	9,657

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2293 - 2338
HR 8302 - 8390

Resolutions

S J Res 119 - 120
S Con Res 33 - 36
S Res 183 - 187
H J Res 495 - 511
H Con Res 354 - 360
H Res 383 - 392

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 8302 -- Make appropriations for military construction for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 7/24/61 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

S 2338 -- Establish National Science Institute, and a program of scientific scholarships. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 7/29/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 8328 -- Similar to HR 8004. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 7/25/61.

HEALTH

HOUSE

HR 8341 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to conduct a study covering causes and prevention of injuries, health hazards, and other health and safety conditions in metal and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines). O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 7/25/61 -- Education and Labor.

WELFARE

HOUSE

HR 8335 -- Provide tips and gratuities from customers of an individual's employer be included as part of such individual's wages for OASDI purposes. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8343 -- Similar to HR 8028. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/25/61.
 HR 8354 -- Authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/26/61 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 8375 -- Provide a 1-year moratorium on principal payments under FHA insured and VA guaranteed mortgages for mortgagors unemployed and unable to make payments through no fault of their own. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8376 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to provide unemployment and sickness benefits for employee representatives. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8390 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit men with less than 30 years service to retire at 62, with a reduced annuity, on same basis as is presently provided for women. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSING

NO INTRODUCTIONS

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 8387 -- Pay pensions to veterans of World War I. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 7/27/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2305 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 7/25/61 -- Foreign Relations.
 S 2327 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re return of certain alien property interests. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/27/61 -- Foreign Relations.
 S 2336 -- Amend International Organizations Immunities Act extending certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to international organizations and to officers and employees thereof. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 7/28/61 -- Foreign Relations.
 S Con Res 34 -- Re relationship of the United States with Republic of China and Communist China. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 7/25/61 -- Calendar.
 S Con Res 36 -- Re relationship of the U.S. with Republic of China and Communist China. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/29/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 8305 -- Provide funds to nationals of the U.S. who have war-damage claims against Germany and Japan, without additional direct appropriations therefor, amend Trading With Enemy Act and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 7/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8309 -- Similar to HR 8242. KING (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/61.
 HR 8340 -- Similar to HR 8242. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 7/25/61.
 HR 8363 -- Improve and strengthen international relations of the U.S. by promoting better mutual understanding among peoples of world through educational and cultural exchanges. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/26/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8372 -- Establish a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. FALLON (D Md.) -- 7/27/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8386 -- Similar to HR 8372. FLOOD (D Pa.) (by request) -- 7/27/61.
 H J Res 496 -- Express declaration of war against 98 Communist Parties constituting international Communist conspiracy. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 7/24/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 354 -- Similar to H Con Res 351. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/24/61.
 H Con Res 355 -- Similar to H Con Res 53. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 7/24/61.
 H Con Res 357 -- Similar to H Con Res 351. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 7/26/61.

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. General Government

CONGRESS

HOUSE

H Con Res 358 -- Print certain proceedings commemorating 100th anniversary of first inaugural of Abraham Lincoln. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 7/26/61 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 359 -- Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Assistance for International Development. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 384 -- Provide funds for investigation and study authorized by H Res 381. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/24/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 385 -- Establish Special Committee on Captive Nations. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/24/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 387 -- Similar to H Res 385. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/61.
 H Res 389 -- Authorize Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study of utilization of certain property under jurisdiction of Department of Defense. WILSON (R Ind.) -- 7/25/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 392 -- Provide further expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 49. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 7/27/61 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

HR 8329 -- Make Commission on Civil Rights a permanent agency in executive branch of Government. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8330 -- Provide additional means of securing and protecting civil rights of persons within United States. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8336 -- Similar to HR 8218. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 7/25/61.
 H J Res 495 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BROMWELL (R Iowa) -- 7/24/61.
 H J Res 497 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 7/24/61.
 H J Res 498 -- Similar to H J Res 4. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/24/61.
 H J Res 506 -- Similar to H J Res 4. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 7/26/61.
 H J Res 507 -- Similar to H J Res 4. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 7/26/61.
 H J Res 508 -- Similar to H J Res 4. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/26/61.
 H J Res 509 -- Similar to H J Res 4. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 7/26/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 2318 -- Provide price at which Coast and Geodetic Survey sells aeronautical radio navigation charts and certain related material to public not be less than total cost thereof. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 7/26/61 -- Rules and Administration.
 S 2323 -- Establish in Executive Office of President Office of Consumer Counsel. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 7/27/61 -- Government Operations.
 S Res 186 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 7/28/61 -- Government Operations.
 S Res 187 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 7/28/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 8310 -- Provide periodic congressional review of federal grants-in-aid to state and local government. KING (D Utah) -- 7/24/61 -- Government Operations.
 HR 8360 -- Dispose of Ellis Island for purposes consistent with public interest. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 7/26/61 -- Government Operations.
 HR 8362 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Maryland. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

S 2307 -- Increase salaries of members of certain regulatory agencies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 2315 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 2316 -- Authorize voluntary election by employees of annual premium compensation instead of saved pay rate. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 8316 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for disability retirement be 60 percent of average salary. SILER (R Ky.) -- 7/24/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8359 -- Appoint positions in postal field service on basis of qualifications and experience. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 7/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2298 -- Establish an Advisory Board on Indian Affairs. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 7/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2299 -- Establish Juvenile Division within or in connection with District of Columbia Youth Correctional Center, authorize judge of Juvenile Court of District of Columbia to commit to such Juvenile Division, subject to provisions of Juvenile Court Act, children 15 years of age or older. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/24/61 -- District of Columbia.
 S 2321 -- Aid development of reconstructive medicine and surgery and development of medicosurgical research by licensing tissue banks in District of Columbia, facilitating ante mortem and post mortem donations of human tissue for tissue bank purposes. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
 S 2322 -- Provide any person operating a motor vehicle within District, apparently under influence of intoxicating liquor, be deemed to have consented to a chemical test of body substances to determine alcoholic content of his blood. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/27/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 8313 -- Authorize leasing of lands in Moquawkie Indian Reservation, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8344 -- Restore home of John Philip Sousa in District of Columbia. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/25/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 8346 -- Similar to HR 8344. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 7/25/61.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

- S 2335 -- Amend section 2(e) of act of May 19, 1961, re certain temporary judgeships established by such act for northern and southern districts of Ohio. LAUSCHE (D Ohio), Young (D Ohio) -- 7/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8304 -- Provide disbursing of Judiciary funds. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/24/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8331 -- Strengthen criminal laws re bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8337 -- Provide Federal District Court for Eastern District of North Carolina be held at Goldsboro, Jacksonville, and Clinton. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8338 -- Provide 11 special judges of U.S. Supreme Court. IKARD (D Texas) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 2306 -- Issue special postage stamp to commemorate launching of satellite Transit A June 28, 1961, marking first use of atomic power in space. BEALL (R Md.) -- 7/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- H J Res 499 -- Celebrate American patent system. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 7/25/61 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 510 -- Similar to H J Res 164. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/27/61.
 H J Res 511 -- Designate Aug. 4, 1961 John C. Fremont-Sallie Holley Day. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) (by request) -- 7/27/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2293 -- Direct Secretary of Navy to convey to Hawaii all right, title, and interest remaining in the U.S. and to certain real and personal property conveyed to Hawaii by the U.S. LONG (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 7/24/61 -- Armed Services.
 S 2311 -- Authorize additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for Armed Forces. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 7/26/61 -- Armed Services.

- S 2328 -- Establish a program of survival depots to provide subsistence for civilian population of the U.S. who would be evacuated from devastated areas in event of attack on the U.S. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 7/27/61 -- Armed Services.
 S J Res 120 -- Authorize President to order units and members in Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 7/26/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8333 -- Provide that members of Armed Forces be retired in highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 7/25/61 -- Armed Services.
 HR 8353 -- Authorize additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for Armed Forces. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/26/61 -- Armed Services.
 HR 8383 -- Further amend section 201(i) of Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/27/61 -- Armed Services.
 H J Res 505 -- Authorize President to order units and members in Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/26/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

- S 2320 -- Amend act admitting Washington into Union to authorize use of funds from disposition of certain lands for construction of state charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory institutions. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8369 -- Disclaim interest in rights in certain lands in Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2295 -- Amend "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," approved April 30, 1890. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 7/24/61 -- Public Works.
 S 2296 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in District of Columbia. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 7/24/61 -- Public Works.
 S 2303 -- Provide highway and bridge construction as part of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir project in Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 7/25/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2317 -- Establish Indiana Dunes National Monument. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S J Res 119 -- Authorize Architect of Capitol to construct a memorial to James Madison. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Carlson (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 7/24/61 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 8303 -- Amend "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park." BOW (R Ohio) -- 7/24/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8320 -- Amend Freeport Harbor project, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/24/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8345 -- Provide certain highway and bridge construction as part of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir project in Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 7/25/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8347 -- Similar to HR 8345. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 7/25/61.
 HR 8355 -- Authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the U.S. under control of such agencies. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8356 -- Reimburse owners and tenants of certain lands or interests therein acquired by the U.S. for certain moving expenses and losses and damages. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8357 -- Similar to HR 8303. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/26/61.
 HR 8365 -- Provide certain real property of the U.S. and of Arizona be part of Saguaro National Monument. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8382 -- Prohibit exclusion of dog guides for blind from public buildings, lands or other places of business. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 7/27/61 -- Public Works.

HR 8385 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell to landowners in urban areas rights of the U.S. to certain minerals. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 7/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8389 -- Similar to HR 8385. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) -- 7/27/61.
 H J Res 500 -- Authorize Architect of Capitol to construct a memorial to James Madison. SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/25/61 -- Public Works.
 H J Res 501 -- Similar to H J Res 500. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 7/25/61.
 H J Res 502 -- Similar to H J Res 500. POFF (R Va.) -- 7/25/61.
 H J Res 503 -- Similar to H J Res 500. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 7/25/61.
 H Res 386 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that there be established a Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial National Park. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 7/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 H Res 390 -- Similar to H Res 386. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/26/61.

HR 8371 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a fish hatchery in DeKalb County, Tenn. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 7/27/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8380 -- Apply federal criminal law to certain events occurring on board aircraft in air commerce. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8384 -- Similar to HR 8380. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 7/27/61.
 HR 8388 -- Amend act re establishment of a register in Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle operators' licenses. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LABOR

NO INTRODUCTIONS

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

S 2313 -- Unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels, and related casualties. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2314 -- Limit the liability of shipowners. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/26/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 8315 -- Amend section 202(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act to partially exempt terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to Shipping Act, 1916, and Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 7/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8332 -- Amend title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 to increase portion of funds available thereunder which may be used in providing financial assistance for mass transportation facilities. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 7/25/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8364 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to initiate steps leading to a redefinition of a national transportation policy. SIBAL (R Conn.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES

SENATE

S 2312 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re taxes on property subject to redeemable ground rent. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 7/26/61 -- Finance.
 S 2332 -- Amend PL 86-376 re husbands and wives as single shareholder. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/28/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 8312 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and educational expenses paid for education of a dependent at a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 7/24/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8326 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated for paying benefits to members and their dependents. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8339 -- Require filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives to protect public against improper utilization of proceeds of such drives. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 7/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8342 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a gift to an educational institution to be deducted as a charitable contribution even though made to provide a scholarship for a specified individual, so long as individual is not a relative of donor. BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8361 -- Provide a deduction for payment of ground rents. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8374 -- Exempt from excise tax on automobiles certain vehicles which may be used both as an automobile and as an airplane. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 7/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

S 2297 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to limit right of certain air carriers to receive subsidy payments. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/24/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2301 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act re membership of Board of Directors of FDIC. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Clark (D Pa.), Cotton (R N.H.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 7/25/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2302 -- Amend section 9 of Federal Reserve Act, section 18(d) of Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and section 5155 of Revised Statutes. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Clark (D Pa.), Cotton (R N.H.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 7/25/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2325 -- Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Bush (R Conn.), Clark (D Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 7/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 8311 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 7/24/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8317 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to issue temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 7/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8327 -- Similar to HR 8160. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 7/25/61.
 HR 8334 -- Similar to HR 8160. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 7/25/61.
 HR 8358 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit use of "mahogany" in advertising for purpose of sale of woods or wood products which are in fact not mahogany. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 7/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8377 -- Require disclosure of finance charges in extensions of credit. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 7/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8381 -- Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 7/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 H Con Res 356 -- Designate bourbon whiskey as a distinctive product of the U.S. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 7/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 H Con Res 360 -- Provide Federal Government retain and exercise ownership and responsibility for operation of communications satellite systems for a period of not less than 2 years. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMERCE

SENATE

S 2308 -- Prohibit destruction of, or injury to, certain property moving in interstate or foreign commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/25/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 8370 -- Prevent hijacking of aircraft. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 7/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CQ Senate Votes 104 through 108.

Senate Confirms Robinson, Approves Oceanographic Program, Defense Fund and Reserve Authorizations, China Resolution

- 104.** Nomination of Spottswood Robinson III, dean of Howard University Law School, to the Civil Rights Commission. Nomination confirmed 73-17 (D 41-16; R 32-1), July 27, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1344)
- 105.** S 901. Establish a 10-year, \$691.5 million program of oceanographic and Great Lakes research and surveys. Passed 50-32 (D 45-7; R 5-25), July 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1345)
- 106.** S 2311. Authorize \$958,570,000 in additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles and naval vessels to meet a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 81-0 (D 51-0; R 30-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1333)

- 107.** S J Res 120. Give the President discretionary authority to call up 250,000 members of the Ready Reserves and extend for 12 months the tours of duty of persons currently on active duty with the armed forces, for the purpose of meeting a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 75-0 (D 46-0; R 29-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1333)

- 108.** S Con Res 34. Resolution stating the sense of Congress in opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of Communist China. Adopted 76-0 (D 47-0; R 29-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1344)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	104	105	106	107	108	Vote No.	104	105	106	107	108	Vote No.	104	105	106	107	108
Yea	73	50	81	75	76	Yea	41	45	51	46	47	Yea	32	5	30	29	29
Nay	17	32	0	0	0	Nay	16	7	0	0	0	Nay	1	25	0	0	0

104 105 106 107 108						104 105 106 107 108						104 105 106 107 108					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA					
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hortke	±	±	±	±	±	Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Capehart	±	X	±	±	±	Hruska	Y	X	±	±	±
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	±	±	±	±	Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	X	±	±	±	Schoepfel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright	X	Y	Y	±	Y	Cooper	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	±	✓	±	±	±
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Muskie	±	±	±	±	±	Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	±	±	±	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Busb	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	N	±	±	±	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	?	±	±	±	Burdick	Y	?	±	±	±
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltstall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	?	?	±	±	±
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	±	±	±	±
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	✓	✓	±	±	±	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Long	Y	Y	Y	±	±	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	✓	±	±	±
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	±	±	±	±
Dworsbak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pell	Y	±	±	±	±

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Paired For.
 ± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Paired Against.
 - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Rejects Cuts in Independent Offices Appropriation, Refuses to Deny Funds for Segregated Airport Facilities

109. HR 7445. Independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. Symington (D Mo.) amendment to delete \$12 million for research on the development of a supersonic commercial airplane. Rejected 35-35 (D 19-26; R 16-9), July 29, 1961. (To be accepted, on amendment must receive a majority of the votes.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1342)

110. HR 7445. Anderson (D N.M.) motion to table Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to reduce seven items in the bill to the amount requested by the Administration, cutting \$50 million from the bill. Tabling motion adopted 46-25 (D 35-11; R 11-14), July 29, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

111. HR 7445. Williams (R Del.) amendment to delete a \$6.9 million appropriation for CAB subsidy payments for helicopter operations in three cities. Rejected 26-63 (D 13-44; R 13-19), July 31, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

112. HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to restore \$300,000 to GSA's Transportation and Public Utilities Service and remove certain restrictions regarding its activities before regulatory agencies. Rejected 32-55 (D 30-27; R 2-28), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

113. HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to cut by \$2.5 million the \$8.1 million appropriation for purchase of radiological defense equipment by OCDM. Rejected 40-47 (D 20-36; R 20-11), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

114. HR 7445. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to prohibit the payment of obligated contract funds for airport terminal buildings containing racially segregated facilities. Tabling motion adopted 54-33 (D 37-19; R 17-14), July 31, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113	114	Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113	114	Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113	114
Yea	35	46	26	32	40	54	Yea	19	35	13	30	20	37	Yea	16	11	13	2	20	17
Nay	35	25	63	55	47	33	Nay	26	11	44	27	36	19	Nay	9	14	19	28	11	14

109 110 111 112 113 114							109 110 111 112 113 114							109 110 111 112 113 114						
ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hartke	X	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Capehart	✓	X	N	N	Y	X	Hruska	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	X	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Miller	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cannon	?	✓	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Carlson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
Goldwater	✓	X	Y	N	Y	N	Schoeppel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Cooper	?	?	?	?	?	?	Williams	-	?	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Morton	✓	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Ellender	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Chavez	-	?	-	X	-	✓
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Muskie	-	?	N	Y	N	N	Javits	N	Y	N	✓	N	N
Allott	X	✓	-	X	X	?	Smith	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Keating	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Beall	✓	X	N	N	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Bush	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Butler	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	Jordan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Baggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	-	?	N	Y	N	N	Burdick	-	?	-	✓	-	X
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Young	?	?	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hart	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Lausche	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Young	-	?	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr	X	✓	-	X	-	?
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McCarthy	X	✓	X	✓	-	X	Monroney	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHOO							MISSOURI							PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Clark	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Duorsbak	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Scott	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS							MONTANA							RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	-	?	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	?	?	N	X	N	Y	Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Pell	-	?	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 115 through 120.

Senate Rejects Administration-Supported Reductions In Independent Offices, Labor-HEW Appropriation Bills

115. HR 7445. Independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add \$125,000 for HHFA research into housing for the elderly. Agreed to 67-19 (D 48-8; R 19-11), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1342)

116. HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete \$22.9 million for the construction of federal buildings not requested by the Administration. Rejected 17-68 (D 3-52; R 14-16), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

117. HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete \$10 million for medical research by the Veterans' Administration. Rejected 23-60 (D 12-43; R 11-17), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

118. HR 7035. Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1962. Proxmire

(D Wis.) amendment to delete \$297 million in varying amounts from 34 items in the bill that exceeded the President's requests. Rejected 22-67 (D 8-50; R 14-17), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1341)

119. HR 7035. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to reduce by \$44.-659,000 the \$140 million appropriation for general research by the National Institutes of Health. Rejected 37-50 (D 11-46; R 26-4), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

120. HR 7035. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to reduce by \$25.-900,000 the \$80 million appropriation for research in neurology and blindness at NIH. Rejected 25-58 (D 8-46; R 17-12), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For further votes on the bill, see next chart)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119	120	Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119	120	Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119	120
Yea	67	17	23	22	37	25	Yea	48	3	12	8	11	8	Yea	19	14	11	14	26	17
Nay	19	68	60	67	50	58	Nay	8	52	43	50	46	46	Nay	11	16	17	17	4	12

115 116 117 118 119 120						115 116 117 118 119 120						115 116 117 118 119 120						Y Record Vote For (yes). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.												
115 116 117 118 119 120						115 116 117 118 119 120						115 116 117 118 119 120						115 116 117 118 119 120												
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hill	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Hartke	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Capehart	? ? ? ? Y	Y	Y	Y					Hruska	X	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA												
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Bible	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Case	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			Cannon	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Mundt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE												
Hayden	±	-	-	N	N	-	Carlson	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Bridges	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Gore	±	-	-	-	-	-	
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Schoepfel	Y	N	N	N	Y	N			Cotton	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Kefauver	±	-	-	N	N	X	
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS												
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Cooper	? ? ? ? ?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Tower	±	X	-	N	X	N	
McClellan	N	N	Y	-	N	N	Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yarborough	±	X	-	N	X	N	
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH												
Engle	Y	N	N	N	X	X	Ellender	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X			Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Moss	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	X	N	Long	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Chavez	±	-	-	-	X	X	Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT												
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Muskie	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Javits	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Aiken	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Allott	? X X X X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Keating	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Prosty	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						WYOMING												
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Beall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y			Ervin	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Robertson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Buzler	? ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Jordan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Byrd	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON												
Boggs	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Burdick	±	-	-	N	N	N	Jackson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltostall	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y			Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA												
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Smathers	Y	N	N	N	N	N	McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Randolph	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN												
Russell	N	N	N	? ? ?			Humphrey	Y	N	N	N	N	X			Kerr	±	-	-	-	-	-	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	McCarthy	✓ X X N	N	N	N	N			Monroney	Y	N	N	-	N	N	Wiley	Y	Y	? ? ?	Y	?	?		
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING												
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Eastland	N	N	N	- ? ?			Morse	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Hickey	Y	N	N	N	N	N		
Fong	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Neuberger	Y	-	-	N	N	N	McGee	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
IDAHOO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA						WASHINGTON												
Church	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Clark	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y			Scott	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	? ? ?	Y	?	?	
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND						WYOMING												
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Hickey	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Dirksen	? ✓ ? ? ? ?						Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	N	N			Pell	Y	N	N	N	N	N	McGee	Y	N	N	N	N	N	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

CQ House Votes 63 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 124, 127, 128.)

House Authorizes Reserve Callup, Active Duty Extension, Approves New Defense Money, Northeast Water Compact

63. S J Res 120. Give the President discretionary authority to call up 250,000 members of the Ready Reserves and extend for 12 months the tours of duty of persons currently on active duty with the Armed Forces, for the purpose of meeting a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 403-2 (D 239-0; R 164-2), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1333)

64. S 2311. Authorize \$958,570,000 additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles and naval vessels to meet a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 406-0 (D 239-0; R 167-0), Aug. 2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1333)

2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1333)

65. HR 30. Grant the consent of Congress to a compact creating an interstate-federal commission to administer the water resources of the Northeastern United States. Baldwin (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit the participation of the Federal Government to non-voting representatives whose actions would not be binding on any federal agency. Rejected 139-261 (D 1-233; R 138-28), Aug. 2, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1338)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	63	64	65		Vote No.	63	64	65		Vote No.	63	64	65	
Yea	403	406	139		Yea	239	239	1		Yea	164	167	138	
Nay	2	0	261		Nay	0	0	233		Nay	2	0	28	

63 64 65				63 64 65				63 64 65				- KEY -			
ALABAMA				ALASKA				ARIZONA				Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. † Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	19 Hollifield	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N				
1 Boykin	Y	Y	N	17 King	Y	Y	N	1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	63 64 65			
7 Elliott	Y	Y	N	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	3 Cienowetb	Y	Y	N				
2 Grant	Y	Y	N	16 Bell	Y	Y	N	2 Dominick	Y	Y	N	IOWA			
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	N	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	6 Coad	Y	Y	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	3 Gaiamo	Y	Y	N	5 Smith	Y	Y	N
5 Rains	Y	Y	?	24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	2 Bromwell	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	?	?	?	15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	?	N	3 Gross	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y	N	25 Rousselot	Y	Y	N	2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	N	8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA				20 Smith	Y	Y	N	4 Sibai	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen	Y	Y	Y
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	COLORADO				CONNECTICUT				4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall M.	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	✓	1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	3 Gaiamo	Y	Y	N	KANSAS			
ARKANSAS				3 Cienowetb	Y	Y	N	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	5 Breeding	Y	?	N
5 Alford	Y	Y	N	2 Dominick	Y	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	?	N	1 Avery	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	CONNECTICUT				2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	N	6 Dole	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	4 Sibai	Y	Y	N	2 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	3 Gaiamo	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE				3 McVey	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell C.	?	?	?	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	?	N	FLORIDA				KENTUCKY			
CALIFORNIA				2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	3 Burke	Y	Y	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	4 Sibai	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	4 Chelf	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE				7 Haley	Y	Y	N	2 Natcher	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	7 Perkins	Y	Y	N
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	FLORIDA				8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	5 Spence	Y	Y	N
1 Miller C.	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	Y	Y	N	6 Watts	Y	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	Y	Y	N	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	8 Siler	N	Y	Y
29 Saud	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	GEORGIA				LOUISIANA			
5 Shelley	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	8 Blitch	?	?	?	2 Boggs	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard	Y	?	?	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	5 Davis J.C.	Y	Y	N	4 Brooks	Y	?	N
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	Y	Y	N	7 Davis J.W.	Y	Y	X	1 Hebert	Y	Y	X
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt	?	?	?	8 McSween	?	?	?
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA				3 Forrester	Y	Y	N	HAWAII			
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	11 Hagan	Y	Y	N	AL Inouye	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	N	2 Landrum	Y	Y	N	IDAHOO			
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y	N	2 Pilcher	Y	Y	N	2 Harding	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	10 Stephens	Y	Y	N	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS			
Los Angeles Co.	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO				25 Gray	Y	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	11 Bruce	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	21 Mack	Y	Y	N
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	Y	N	24 Price	Y	Y	N
				10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y
				9 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
								17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	Y	Y	Y
								19 Chipfield	Y	Y	Y	20 Findley	Y	Y	Y
								20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	14 Hoffman	?	Y	Y
								14 Hoffman	?	Y	Y	15 Mason	?	?	✓
								15 Mason	?	?	✓	18 Michel	Y	Y	Y
								18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
								22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Chicago Cook County			
								Chicago Cook County				1 Dawson	Y	Y	N
								1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	12 Finnegan	Y	Y	N
								12 Finnegan	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N
								5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	7 Libonati	Y	Y	N
								7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	3 Murphy	Y	Y	N
								3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N
								6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
								2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N
								11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N
								8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	9 Yates	Y	Y	N
								9 Yates	Y	Y	N	13 Church	Y	Y	Y
								13 Church	Y	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	Y	Y
								10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y
								4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA			
								INDIANA				3 Brademas	Y	Y	N
								3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	8 Denton	Y	Y	N
								8 Denton	Y	Y	N	1 Madden	Y	Y	N
								1 Madden	Y	Y	N	5 Roush	Y	Y	N
								5 Roush	Y	Y	N	4 Adair	Y	Y	Y
								4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y	Y
								7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	11 Bruce	Y	Y	Y
								11 Bruce	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y
								2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
								10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y
								6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
								9 Wilson	Y	Y	Y				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 63 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 124, 127, 128.)

63 64 65	63 64 65	63 64 65	63 64 65
6 Morrison ? Y N	NEBRASKA	5 Scott Y ? ?	6 McMillan Y Y N
5 Passman Y ? N	3 Beermann Y Y Y	12 Taylor Y Y N	2 Riley Y Y N
7 Thompson Y ? ?	2 Cunningham Y Y Y	11 Whitener Y Y N	1 Rivers Y Y N
3 Willis Y Y ?	4 Martin Y Y Y	10 Jonas Y Y Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver Y Y Y	NORTH DAKOTA	2 Berry Y Y Y
1 Garland ? Y N	NEVADA	AL Nygaard Y Y Y	1 Reifel Y Y Y
3 McIntire Y Y N	AL Baring Y Y N	AL Short Y Y Y	TENNESSEE
2 Tupper ? Y N	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass ? Y N
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y Y Y	9 Ashley Y Y N	9 Davis Y Y N
2 Brewster Y Y X	1 Merrow Y Y N	11 Cook Y Y N	8 Everett Y Y N
4 Fallon Y Y X	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y Y N	4 Evins ? Y N
7 Friedel Y Y N	11 Addonizio Y Y N	18 Hays Y Y N	3 Frazier Y Y N
3 Garmatz Y Y N	14 Daniels Y Y N	19 Kirwan ? Y N	5 Loser ? Y N
1 Johnson Y Y N	13 Gallagher Y Y N	10 Moeller Y Y N	7 Murray ? Y Y
5 Lankford Y Y N	8 Joelson Y Y N	21 Vanik Y Y N	2 Baker Y Y Y
6 Matbias Y Y Y	10 Rodino Y Y N	17 Ashbrook Y Y ✓	1 Reece L. Y Y Y
MASSACHUSETTS	4 Thompson Y Y N	14 Ayres Y Y Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y Y N	3 Auchincloss Y Y Y	8 Betts Y Y Y	3 Beckworth Y Y N
13 Burke Y Y N	1 Cabill Y Y Y	22 Bolton Y Y Y	2 Brooks Y Y N
4 Donohue Y Y N	6 Dwyer Y Y Y	16 Bow Y ? ✓	17 Burleson Y Y N
7 Lane Y Y N	5 Frelinghuysen Y ? Y	7 Brown Y Y Y	22 Casey Y Y N
8 Macdonald ? Y N	2 Glenn Y Y Y	2 Clancy Y Y Y	7 Dowdy Y Y N
12 McCormack Y Y N	9 Osmer Y Y Y	12 Devine Y Y Y	21 Fisher Y Y N
11 O'Neill Y Y N	12 Wallbauser Y Y Y	6 Harsba Y Y Y	13 Ikard Y Y N
3 Philbin Y Y N	7 Widnall Y Y Y	5 Latta Y Y Y	20 Kilday Y Y ?
6 Bates Y Y N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch Y Y Y	15 Kilgore Y Y N
1 Conte Y Y N	AL Montoya Y Y N	23 Minshall Y Y Y	19 Mahon Y Y N
10 Curtis ? Y N	AL Morris Y Y N	15 Moorehead Y Y Y	1 Patman Y Y N
9 Keith Y Y N	NEW YORK	13 Mosher Y Y Y	11 Poage Y Y N
14 Martin Y Y N	41 Dulski ? Y N	3 Schenck Y Y Y	4 Rayburn Y Y N
5 Morse Y Y N	30 O'Brien Y Y N	1 Scherer Y Y Y	18 Rogers Y Y N
MICHIGAN	1 Pike Y Y Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y Y N
7 O'Hara Y Y N	32 Stratton Y Y N	3 Albert Y ? N	6 Teague Y Y ?
12 Bennett Y Y ?	27 Barry Y Y Y	2 Edmondson Y Y N	8 Thomas Y Y N
18 Broomfield Y Y Y	3 Becker Y Y Y	5 Jarman Y Y N	9 Thompson Y Y N
10 Cederberg Y Y Y	2 Deroumian Y Y Y	4 Steed ? Y N	10 Thornberry Y Y N
6 Chamberlain Y Y Y	26 Dooley Y Y Y	6 Wickersham Y Y N	12 Wright Y Y N
5 Ford Y Y Y	43 Goodell Y Y Y	1 Belcher Y Y Y	14 Young Y Y N
9 Griffin Y Y Y	33 Kilburn Y Y Y	OREGON	5 Alger N ? Y
8 Harvey Y ? ✓	31 King ? Y Y	3 Green ? Y N	UTAH
4 Hoffman Y Y Y	40 Miller Y Y Y	2 Ullman Y Y Y	2 King ? Y N
3 Jobansen Y ? ✓	39 Ostertag Y Y Y	4 Durno Y Y Y	1 Peterson Y Y N
11 Knox Y Y Y	42 Pillion Y Y Y	1 Norblad Y Y Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y Y Y	34 Pirnie Y Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Stafford Y Y N
Detroit - Wayne County	35 Rieblman Y Y Y	25 Clark Y Y N	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs Y Y N	37 Robison Y Y Y	21 Dent Y Y N	4 Abbitt Y Y N
15 Dingell Y Y N	28 St. George Y Y Y	11 Flood Y Y N	1 Downing Y Y N
17 Griffiths Y Y N	36 Taber Y Y Y	30 Holland Y Y N	3 Gary Y Y N
16 Lesinski Y Y N	38 Weis Y Y Y	28 Moorhead Y Y N	2 Hardy Y Y N
1 Machrowicz Y Y N	29 Wharton Y Y Y	26 Morgan Y Y N	7 Harrison Y Y X
14 Rabaut ? ? ?	New York City	14 Rhodes Y Y N	9 Jennings Y Y N
MINNESOTA	5 Addabbo Y Y N	15 Walter Y Y N	8 Smith Y Y N
8 Blatnik ? ? N	8 Anfuso Y Y N	29 Corbett Y Y N	5 Tuck Y Y N
4 Karth Y Y N	24 Buckley Y ? X	8 Curtin Y Y N	10 Broyhill Y Y N
6 Marshall Y Y N	12 Carey Y Y N	9 Dague Y Y Y	6 Poff Y Y Y
7 Andersen Y Y Y	11 Celler ? Y N	12 Fenton Y Y Y	WASHINGTON
5 Judd Y ? Y	7 Delaney Y ? N	27 Fulton Y Y Y	3 Hansen Y Y N
9 Langen Y Y Y	19 Farbstein Y ? N	23 Gavin Y Y Y	7 Magnuson Y Y N
3 MacGregor Y Y Y	23 Gilbert ? Y ?	19 Goodling Y Y N	5 Horan Y Y N
2 Nelsen Y Y Y	22 Healey Y Y ?	24 Kearns Y Y N	4 May Y Y Y
1 Quie Y Y Y	6 Holtzman Y Y N	7 Milliken Y Y Y	1 Pelly Y Y Y
MISSISSIPPI	10 Kelly Y ? ?	16 Kunkel Y Y Y	6 Tollefson Y Y Y
1 Abernethy Y Y ?	9 Keogh ? ? X	22 Saylor Y Y N	2 Westland Y Y Y
6 Colmer Y Y N	13 Multer ? ? ?	17 Schneebeli Y Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y Y N	16 Powell ? ? ?	13 Schweiker Y Y Y	3 Bailey Y Y N
2 Whitten Y Y N	14 Rooney Y ? ?	10 Scranton Y Y ✓	4 Hechler Y Y N
4 Williams Y Y N	20 Ryan Y Y N	20 Van Zandt Y Y N	5 Kee Y Y ?
5 Winstead Y Y N	18 Santangelo ? Y N	18 Whalley Y Y N	6 Slack Y Y N
MISSOURI	21 Zelenko ? Y Y	Philadelphia City	2 Staggers Y Y N
5 Bolling Y Y N	25 Fino ? Y Y	1 Barrett Y Y N	1 Moore Y Y N
9 Cannon ? ? ?	4 Halpern Y Y N	3 Byrne Y Y N	WISCONSIN
6 Hull Y Y N	17 Lindsay Y Y Y	2 Granahan Y Y N	9 Johnson Y Y N
8 Ichord Y Y N	15 Ray Y Y Y	5 Green Y Y N	2 Kastenmeier Y Y N
10 Jones Y Y N	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y Y N	5 Reuss Y Y N
1 Karsten Y Y N	9 Alexander Y Y N	6 Toll Y Y N	4 Zablocki Y ? N
11 Moulder Y Y N	1 Banner Y Y N	RHODE ISLAND	8 Byrnes Y Y Y
4 Randall Y Y N	4 Cooley Y Y N	2 Fogarty Y Y N	7 Laird Y Y Y
3 Sullivan Y Y N	2 Fountain Y Y N	1 St. Germain Y Y N	10 O'Konski Y Y Y
2 Curtis Y Y Y	3 Henderson Y Y N	SOUTH CAROLINA	1 Schadeberg Y Y Y
7 Hall Y Y Y	8 Kitchin Y Y N	4 Ashmore Y Y N	3 Thomson Y Y Y
MONTANA	6 Kornegay Y Y N	3 Dorn Y Y N	6 Van Pelt Y Y Y
1 Olsen Y Y N	7 Lennon Y Y N	5 Hemphill Y Y N	WYOMING
2 Battin Y Y Y			AL Harrison Y Y Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

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Week ending Aug. 4, 1961 -- PAGE 1377



Defense Funds Congress moved swiftly to approve the increased manpower and defense fund bills requested by President Kennedy in his July 25 address to the nation on the Berlin crisis. Two authorization bills, clearing the way for additional defense funds and a manpower callup, reached the White House within a week of the President's address, while the annual defense appropriation bill, including the additional \$3.5 billion he requested, cleared the Senate and returned to the House for expected early approval. The Air Force meanwhile alerted 71 reserve units for "possible" callup. (Page 1333)

Other Actions

The Senate passed six anti-crime bills and bills reorganizing the FCC, establishing an oceanographic research program, and establishing new Assistant Secretaries for the HEW and Labor Departments.... The Senate opposed admission of Red China to the UN, and confirmed a nomination to the Civil Rights Commission.... Worked over in conference were the farm bill, Labor and HEW Departments and Independent Offices appropriations.... Bills lowering the duty-free allowance, and appropriating Interior Department funds went to the President.... The House authorized airport grants, and consented to an interstate commission to administer northeastern water resources. (Page 1336-46)

Foreign Aid Lobbies

Squarely in the middle of the foreign aid battle now taking place on Capitol Hill are two citizens groups -- one pressing for enactment of the President's program and the other urging sharp reductions in foreign aid spending. A CQ fact sheet describes the programs of these two groups -- the pro-foreign aid Citizens' Committee for International Development and its opposite number, the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee -- and other groups and organizations directly interested in the foreign aid program. (Page 1353)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Robinson confirmation, oceanographic research, defense authorization, reserve callup authorization, China resolution, p. 1372; Independent Offices appropriation, p. 1373, 1374; Labor-HEW appropriation, p. 1374, 1375; defense appropriation, p. 1375.

HOUSE: Northeastern water compact, reserve callup authorization, defense authorization, p. 1376.

Trade Policy

Rising protectionist pressures, particularly from the textile industry, are confronting the President and Congress with some serious problems in trade policy. A fight is in the works, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, may be the major victim. A CQ Fact Sheet explains the issues. (Page 1347)

In the Committees

The Administration's National Defense Education Act Amendment of 1961, currently locked in the House Rules Committee, was reported to the Senate.... The Mexican Farm Labor Act Extension report was also filed by a Senate committee.... The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved the President's foreign aid bill substantially as requested.... The Administration's manpower retraining bills and youth training bills were reported in both the Senate and House.... A bill to establish a Wilderness Preservation System, under Senate committee consideration since 1957, was reported.... Hearings continued on medical aid for the aged tied to Social Security. (Page 1358-66)

'Truth in Lending'

A Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee is holding hearings on a controversial bill which is of direct interest to almost every consumer. The proposal: Sen. Paul Douglas' so-called "truth in lending" bill, requiring merchants and lenders to tell everyone who buys on time exactly what he pays for credit. A CQ Fact Sheet describes the bill's newly won Administration support and explains why so many business groups are wary of the measure. (Page 1351)

